

The ROTARIAN

An International Magazine



FLORIDA and the Caribbean

PHILIP WYLIE • MARJORY STONEMAN DOUGLAS

RICHARD POWELL CARTER • ELEANOR EARLY

NOVEMBER • 1959

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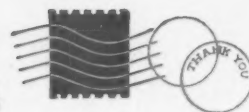


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Your Letters



Favorable Freshening

The "freshening up" of THE ROTARIAN has attracted much favorable comment in the Rotary Club of Valparaiso. Thought you might like to know.

—MORRIS GROVERMAN, JR.
Rotarian
District Mgr., Public Service Co.
Valparaiso, Indiana

'Interesting Changes'

We were well pleased with the September issue of THE ROTARIAN. We noted several interesting changes and enjoyed and appreciated the articles. The cover we thought most attractive.

—MRS. EVERETT HARPHAM
Wife of Rotarian
Eugene, Oregon

Why?

Just a line to tell you that it is my well-considered judgment that you have ruined the old, familiar format of THE ROTARIAN Magazine.

Why does someone have to think that he can improve on the old, time-tested form of things?

I used to read THE ROTARIAN from cover to cover; now it will be cover and cover.

I am most disappointed.
—RICHARD H. COWLES, Rotarian
Attorney
Burlington, Vermont

Best Yet

Never in the writer's humble opinion has THE ROTARIAN come out with a better issue than that for September, 1959, which I have just finished digesting.

When at any time have you had three articles in the same issue each having more or less to do with the same matter, but each one attacking it from a different angle? First, we have *Small Business: How to Help It*; second, we have *A Hard Look at Higher Education*; and last, but not least, we have *And Now—the Era of Easy Credit*.

What an opportunity now for some "egghead" to tie the three to-

gether and build up a dissertation on American economics.

—JAMES H. SHIELDS, JR., Rotarian
Grain Buyer and Shipper
Buhl, Idaho

Physicist Teller Would Agree

I am sure that Dr. Edward Teller, the noted nuclear physicist, would agree with Herman B Wells when he says, in THE ROTARIAN for October, "While I am convinced that the job of advancing international relations through student projects is well begun, I also believe that there is still much to be done." Recently I heard Dr. Teller address the Associated Press Managing Editors' Association convention in Seattle, Washington, and in the course of his remarks he said: "It would be a good thing—a necessary thing—if every one of our youngsters was required—if he or she were to finish college—to spend a full year abroad. . . . Our children must learn about the world. . . . I would rather send them abroad for this purpose than into another war."

—JOHN E. STEMPER, Rotarian
Chairman, Dept. of Journalism
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana

One More Overseas Student

In the "International Student Issue" [THE ROTARIAN for October] I noted several references to the co-sponsorship of American Field Service students by Rotary Clubs. Readers will recall that Herman B Wells [see 'Well Begun . . . but There's Much to Be Done'], president of Indiana University, endorsed the [Continued on page 62]

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The Object of Rotary

is to encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and, in particular, to encourage and foster:

First. The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service;

Second. High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society;

Third. The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life;

Fourth. The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.



NOVEMBER, 1959

This Rotary Month

NEWS FROM 1600 RIDGE AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

FLORIDA TO THE FORE. This issue, devoted largely to Florida, aims to get the word abroad early that the environment seems right for making Rotary's international Convention (May 29-June 2 in Miamiland) the "best yet" for Rotarians of the world and their families. Working to make it just that are hundreds of Rotarians of the host Clubs of Miami and Miami Beach serving under Chairman O. C. ("Jack") Corbin, of Miami, and Vice-Chairman Samuel F. Knowles, of Miami Beach. They meet this month, in conference with RI Convention Committee Chairman Allin W. Dakin, of Iowa, to make further plans for the May-June gathering.

PRESIDENT. As this page was being readied for the printer, President Harold T. Thomas was attending the Regional Conference in Cannes, France, September 25-28. Following Cannes he is to begin a round of Rotary visits that will take him to Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, and Iceland. Accompanying him on these Rotary travels is his wife, May.

PRESIDENTIAL HONOR. On earlier travels in Canada and the U. S. Northwest, President Thomas visited the Peigan Indian Reservation at Brocket, Alta., Canada, where he was made an honorary chief of the Peigans with the name "Chief Eagle Speaker."

MEETINGS. In Tokyo, Japan, on November 9-12, the 1961 Convention Committee of RI, and in Evanston, Ill., on November 19-20, the Rotary Foundation Fellowships Committee of RI.

CLICK! The Rotary World Photo Contest (see page 59) is clicking along, with Rotary Clubs naming special Committees to spark participation by their members. Entries are arriving from many countries with the contest only three months old. A goal—a hope: at least one entry from every Rotary Club. For entry blanks and additional information about the Photo Contest, write the Photo Contest Editor at the Central Office of Rotary International.

BACK COPIES. Many Rotary Clubs and individual Rotarians maintain sets of the "Convention Proceedings," the books that record addresses, legislation, entertainment, and hospitality of Rotary's annual international gatherings. Available at the Central Office is a limited number of copies of the 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, and 1957 "Proceedings." Cost: \$1 each.

HOLIDAYS AHEAD. In many parts of the world the holiday season is approaching for Rotary Clubs . . . so this annual reminder: Meetings cancelled because they fall on a holiday are not counted in computing attendance. Recommended is the usual Rotary practice of holding a meeting the day before or after the holiday—not cancelling it.

VITAL STATISTICS. On September 28 there were 10,323 Rotary Clubs and an estimated 481,000 Rotarians in 114 countries and geographical regions. New Clubs since July 1, 1959, totalled 59.



About Our Cover and Other Things

AH, YOUTH! Ah, health! Ah, beauty! Ah, water skiing! Ah, our aching shins! Have you ever tried this sport? Wisely or not, we have . . . and find that it puts that same ache in middle-aged shinbones that ice skating does the first few times out in the season. We find, too, that water is a solid on which you can crack your old ribs. Otherwise, what fun, this water skiing!

THIS, as labelled, is a Florida and Caribbean issue produced to tell you early about the U. S. State which will be host to Rotary's 1960 Convention May 29-June 2. To find a good cover picture we searched through a thousand color photos of palms, pines, pools, cows, girls, shells, oranges, sunsets, fish, boats, alligators, and other subjects—and this one of the young water skiers proved instantly "it." After all, Florida claims a historic association with youth and rejuvenation, and millions of people go there each year to check the truth of it, and go the next year to recheck it.

ANYWAY, the picture was taken at Cypress Gardens near Winter Haven in the heart of Florida, these gardens being one-time swamp lands that now bloom with tropic flowers from many countries, pretty maids in Southern-belle hoop-skirts, and four water-skiing shows daily. In this "pyramid" Shreve Huggins and Judy Hoyer hold aloft one of the five flags that have flown over Florida—that of the Confederate States of America (1861-1865)—while Florence Clowd, George Hughes, and Sue Strobel string along in support of the act. U. S. scenic photographer B. Amadeus Rubel took the shot. Three Lions, Inc., Publishers made it available to us.

BEST KNOWN of the many authors who make this issue what it is, and certainly the best known of living Florida authors, is Philip Wylie. While his 35 books and many magazine articles have variously pleased and provoked millions of readers, we present him in a (we think) non-controversial area: how to fish in Florida. "Sure, I'd like to write for THE ROTARIAN," he said as he answered our invitation. "I used to be a Rotarian—years ago—in Madison, Connecticut." The son of a Presbyterian clergyman in Massachusetts, Philip Wylie sold his first "piece," a poem, when he was 12, attended Princeton, went to *The New Yorker* as a staffer, then to ad selling, cinema work, newspaper columning, magazine and book writing. He dictates his books—once did a 100,000-word novel in nine days. A great angler, he is a past officer of the International Game Fish Association. He and his wife, "Ricky," live in South Miami.

The Editors



The

Official Publication of ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

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ROTARIAN

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THE ROTARIAN is regularly indexed in *Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature*

About Our Contributors

To Marjory Stoneman Douglas, Florida is "the most exasperating, fascinating, and stimulating treasure house of writing material imaginable." Minnesota-born, she became a Floridian when her late father moved to Miami to found a newspaper that became the *Miami Herald*. He was also a charter member of the Rotary Club of Miami. Author of *The Everglades: River of Grass*, *Hurricane*, and other Florida-centered books, Mrs. Douglas is a graduate of Wellesley College, and the recipient of a doctor of letters degree from the University of Miami.



Douglas

Widely known agriculturalist Alexander Nunn specializes in farming matters of the U. S. South. As executive editor of *The Progressive Farmer*, with headquarters in Birmingham, Ala., he keeps abreast of farm developments and problems throughout the Southern States his magazine serves. He is a member of the board of governors of the Agricultural Hall of Fame, and a lay leader of the Methodist church in Alabama.



Nunn

By gubernatorial appointment in 1931, Vivian Laramore Rader is poet laureate of Florida. Of her work fellow poet Robert Frost says, "To me Florida will always be the poetry of Vivian Laramore Rader." Author of several published volumes of poetry and for 15 years the conductor of a poetry column for the *Miami Daily News*, she has long helped budding poets through her poetry technique and appreciation course. She now occupies the poetry chair at Barry College in Miami.

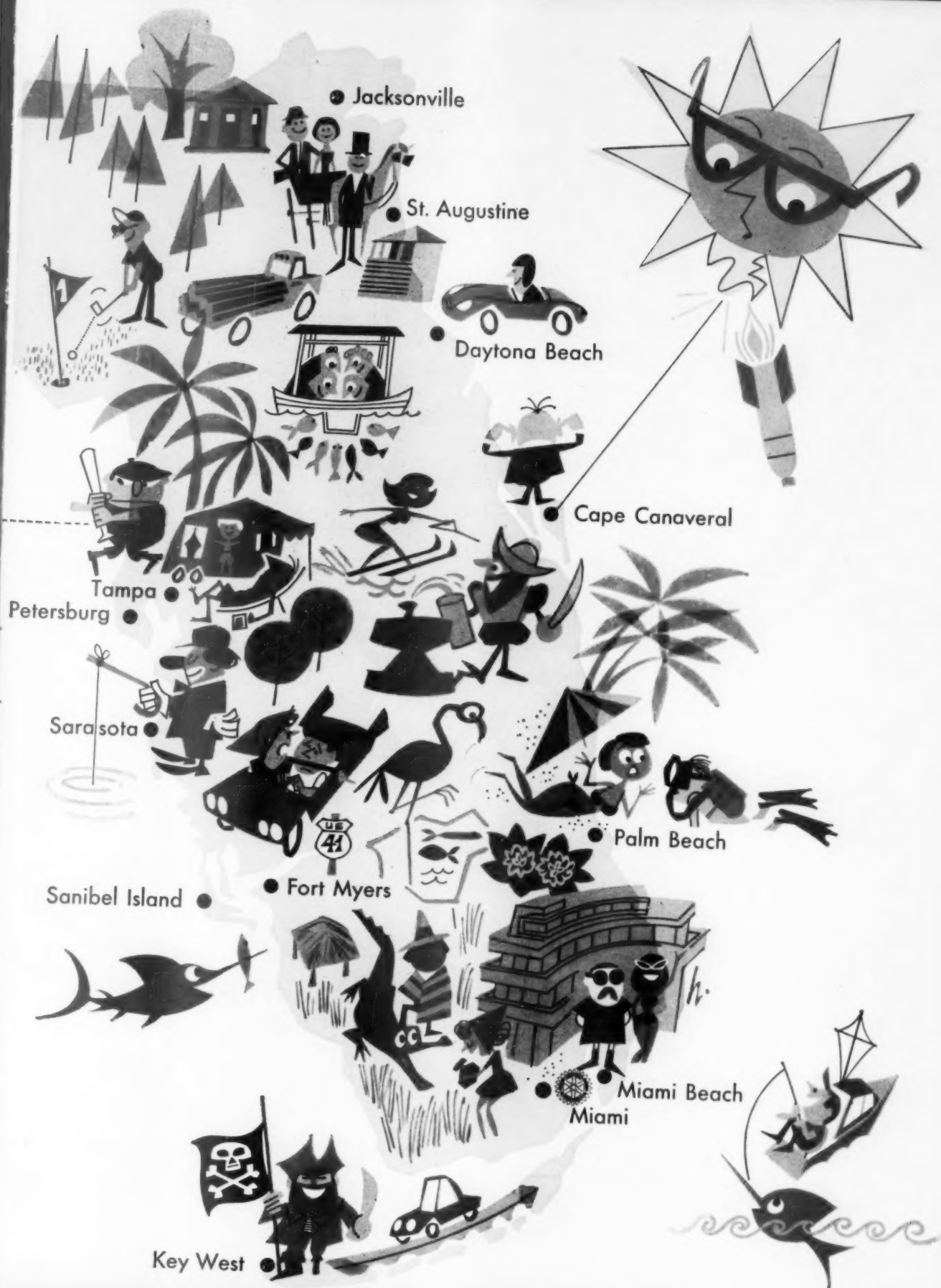


Rader

Owner of a Florida roofing firm and a Miami Rotarian, William R. Robbins is First Vice-President of Rotary International. He has agricultural interests, too—orange groves and cattle. The Robbins family—Bill and Mary Frances and their children Mary Anne and Bill, Jr.—have travelled in many countries and reported their Russian trip for this Magazine in January, 1957.



Robbins



FLORIDA

Faces and Places



*In the next 12 months some
six million vacationers will trek
down this long peninsula, stopping betimes
to snap photos for folks back home. Here are faces
and places they might record, this being Miami's Liza Piper,
luxuriating amid Florida's triple attractions of sun, sand, and sea.*



DAYTONA BEACH. These smooth white sands, 500 yards from surf to boardwalk, form one of the widest beaches on earth. The beach is also the scene of automobile racing and testing programs.

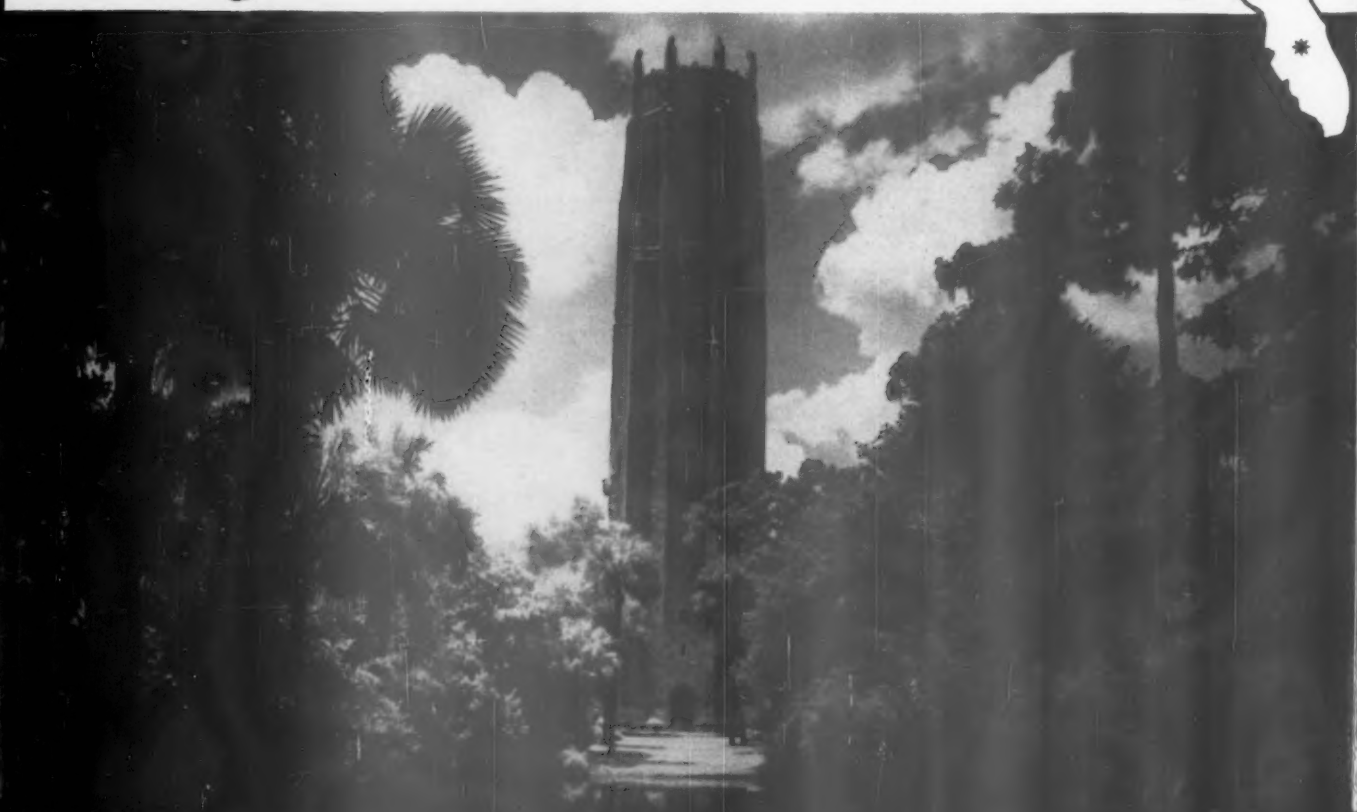
SARASOTA. Coastal waters here boil when fishermen hook the fighting tarpon, a great salt-water game fish. This one was landed after a half-hour battle.





ST. AUGUSTINE. Here in the oldest city of the United States is the nation's oldest house, built about 1599. It is now a museum containing relics of the early Spanish settlement.

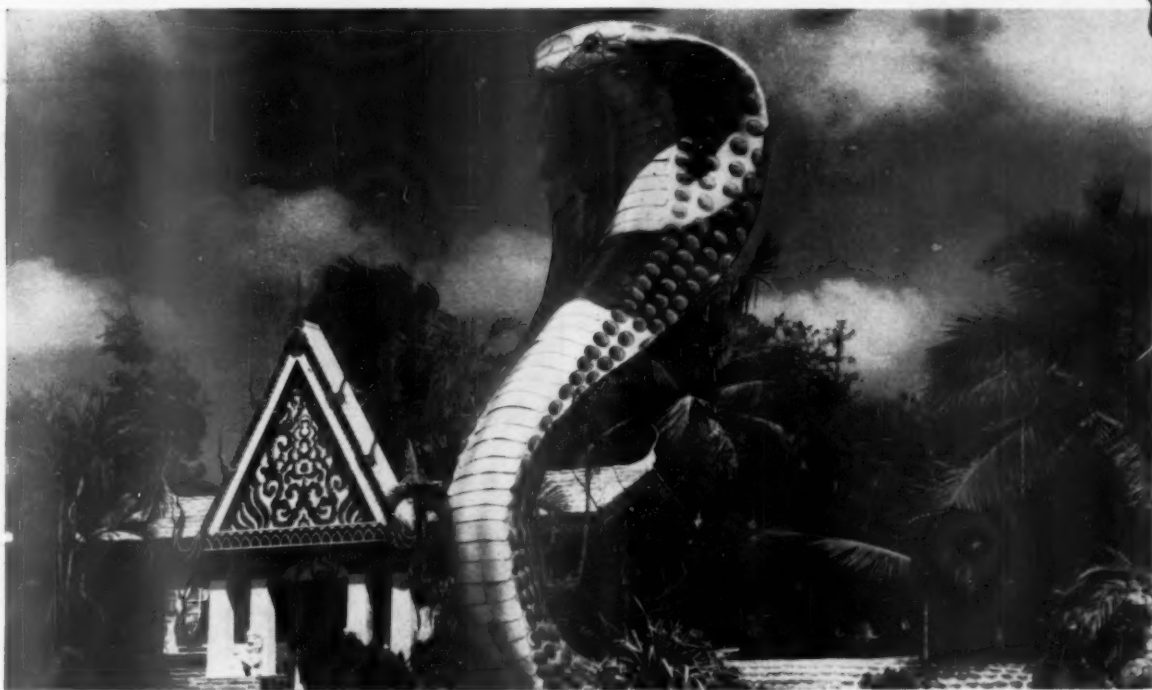
LAKE WALES. A 71-bell carillon in the 205-foot Singing Tower rings out over a 53-acre bird sanctuary established in 1929 by Edward W. Bok.





FORT PIERCE. Large herds of beef cattle graze on pasture lands reclaimed from the low coastal regions north of Lake Okeechobee. Florida now has nearly 2 million head of cattle.

MIAMI. A concrete cobra lures tourists inside the Serpentarium, one of Florida's 75 major attractions which bring in some 100 million dollars a year.



Photos: (pp. 11, 12, and top above) F.S.N.B.; (above) C.M.N.B.



MIAMI. High-jumping porpoises at Seaquarium delight, amaze tourists.

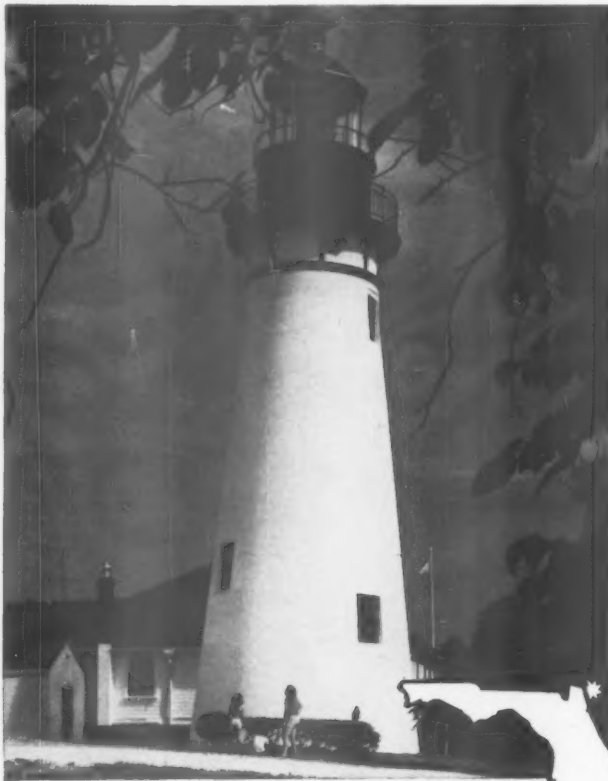


LAKELAND. Verdant courses get year-round play, attract big tourneys.

Photos: (above) C.M.N.D.; (all others) F.S.N.B.



EVERGLADES. Seminole Indians living in south Florida cling to their old crafts and customs.



FERNANDINA. Old Amelia Island Lighthouse has guided merchant and pirate alike.



FLORIDA. Woods, streams, and lakes make it sportsmen's paradise.



LEESBURG. A big festival marks the month when melons roll north to hungry Yankees.



GREEN COVE SPRINGS. Part of the U.S. Navy's "mothball fleet" lies in quiet semi-retirement.



SARASOTA. State-owned Ringling Museum of Art houses fine collection of European works.

Our Love Affair with Florida

*There's something special about its
sunshine, its people, its effervescence.*

By RICHARD POWELL CARTER



Carter

A long-time contributor to The Saturday Evening Post and other magazines, Richard Powell Carter is a former newspaperman who once taught journalism at Washington and Lee University, his alma mater, and who was editor of the Roanoke (Va.) World-News before moving to Florida. He and Mrs. Carter live in Bal Harbour and he is an active member of the Rotary Club of Miami Beach.

ONE starlit midnight not long ago my wife and I boarded an intercontinental air liner at Miami International, one of the world's busiest airports and the original aerial gateway to Latin America. We were southbound while many of our friends were planning their usual departures for Northern homes, the Carolina mountains, and Europe; this was perhaps the most exciting moment since our arrival in Florida in 1943, because our destination was Rio de Janeiro. Within an hour, lights winked from Cuban cities under our wings. We had breakfast in Venezuela, lunched in Trinidad, and stopped overnight in Belém at the mouth of the Amazon. This was no hurried journey and we stayed the following night in Recife, on the easternmost coast of Brazil. In Rio, as we drove to Copacabana through frantic traffic while our host showed off new construction projects, my wife suddenly exclaimed: "This place is bubbling over!" It was a superbly accurate impression of the lovely city.

I had no idea that one day I would borrow these words from below the equator in my search for a quick phrase to describe modern Florida. But it is appropriate, for our adopted State of Florida points like a giant finger to the very near-by Caribbean and all Central and South America. I borrow them and apply them with increased emphasis to the Sunshine State: *Florida is bubbling over*. The peninsula vibrates with activity from Pensacola in the northwestern panhandle across to Jacksonville; internally among the cities and citrus groves of the lake country; along the Atlantic and Gulf coastlines; and down through the string of islands called "keys" to Key West, the most southerly city of continental U.S.A.

The effervescence is pleasant, like that of excellent vintage champagne. Once I drank from what some people proclaim is the "Fountain of Youth" tapped by Juan Ponce de Leon at St. Augustine in 1513; I felt somewhat foolish and gullible doing this, but it seemed proper enough for a newcomer. However offbeat or impish it may sound, I sometimes consider that the Spanish explorer indeed located a Fountain of Youth and has determined, in his spirit life, to sprinkle its waters liberally over the land he named *La Florida*, a place of flowers, because it was sighted on Easter Sunday, March 27, 1513, during the Feast of Flowers. You may consider the weird and the commonplace, the practical and the impractical, in Florida and not in turn be considered unbalanced or unstable. I know a responsible individual with large investments in south Florida who has considered building a make-believe mountain constructed of steel and camouflaged to look like the real thing—for tourists to climb, of course.

But the effervescence is not synthetic like that of the '20s, when the original big boom collapsed with results as devastating as the 1926 hurricane which flattened Miami. The underpinnings are better and new industries, including glamorous ones devoted to jets and missiles, have spread across the State. In the scramble for sunshine and mild climate, some 250,000 people move to Florida annually and it now ranks 12th in population compared with 20th just nine years ago. Approximately 9 million tourists

visited the State during a 12-month period ending last June 30; and economists say they spent a whopping 1½ billion dollars.

Our love affair with Florida began from a distance one gloomy day in Roanoke, Virginia, where I was editor of the *World-News*, a major newspaper. We liked Roanoke. We were comfortably settled in a beautiful home, and we had no thought of ever leav-

ing. But the doctors had concluded our only child, Dick, Jr., had rheumatic fever. A warm climate was recommended; but this was wartime and travel was nearly unthinkable. Nevertheless I picked up the 'phone and called a Florida publisher I knew well. Two days later I was in Miami, and I shall never forget the words of a physician I consulted. "This may sound like chamber of commerce talk," he said,



FLORIDA In a Nutshell



FLORIDA'S general tidal shoreline measures 2,276 miles and is dotted with some of the world's most beautiful beaches. The State has more than 30,000 lakes; the largest is Lake Okeechobee, covering about 730 square miles.



The peninsula's total area is 58,560 square miles, of which 4,298 are water. The State is a boatsman's paradise. No spot in Florida is more than 75 miles from either the Atlantic Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico.

The highest parts of Florida are from Orlando to Sebring in the central section with elevations from 40 feet above sea level to 325 feet, and near DeFuniak Springs in the northwest with an elevation of 345 feet.

Average January temperatures range from 54 in the northwest to 71 in the Keys. Summer temperatures average between 80 and 83 in all sections.

Florida is the U.S.A.'s largest producer of phosphate rock.

More than 300 million dollars in manufactured products are produced annually from Florida forests. Some 900 million board feet of lumber are logged yearly; diversification has brought pulp mills, veneer plants, and wood naval stores.

Approximately 70 million pounds of commercial seafood are produced each year, plus some 60 million pounds of shellfish.



Florida's agriculture ranges from the dominant citrus industry to dairying and livestock, poultry and tobacco, and production of vegetables for the nation's Winter market.

The first Europeans are believed to have seen Florida between 1497 and 1512, although its discovery date is 1513.

Spanish colonization spread over Florida in the early 1600s. Fighting among the Spanish, British, and French made chaos of Florida's history; this carried over into the 1800s with the fierce Seminole Indian wars. Florida won Statehood on March 3, 1845, the last day of President John Tyler's Administration. At that time the State had an estimated population of only 57,921.

Tallahassee was the only Confederate capital east of Mississippi not occupied during the Civil War.

In World War I, as in World War II, Florida became a gigantic training ground for the U. S. armed forces. During World War II, hotels in the resort areas of Miami Beach, St. Petersburg, and elsewhere were converted quickly into accommodations for troops.



Luxury hotels, motels, and apartment accommodations for visitors—and others designed for those who wish to pay less for a Florida visit—have spread throughout the State rapidly and in profusion. Costs are high or moderate in Wintertime—whatever the visitor wishes to pay. In Summertime, costs come 'way down in even the most luxurious places along the Gold Coast from Palm Beach through Greater Miami. Continuing and accurate counts of accommodations are very nearly impossible because new ones spring up so often. But in Dade County (including Miami Beach) alone there were by the latest reckoning 544 hotels, 439 motels, and 75,085 apartment buildings.

—R.P.C.



"but there's something different about the sun's rays here. They might help your son." He paused, and added, "They might not." I admired his candor. I knew also that servicemen were being shipped to Florida to recuperate from any given number of ailments and injuries.

With the ration board's consent, we drove away from Roanoke in early November of 1943. Highways were deserted except for military traffic and we followed Route 1, the historic north-south artery that has since given way to Routes 17 and 301 which are streaming with Florida traffic any given week of the year. Troops marched in the streets of Miami and Miami Beach and a partial blackout was still in effect. I left my wife and young son in an apartment in Surfside, a separate municipality which adjoins Miami Beach on the north; the apartment house had just been vacated by the Army.

"Florida is the friendliest place in the world," a friend had said before we left Roanoke. We found that true when we arrived. It is still true. And therein lies one basic reason for the State's remarkable growth. Some mysterious factor draws people together, and it defies explanation. Nor has the development of Florida cities into huge urban areas affected the friendly atmosphere; the sense of intimacy that prevailed a decade ago has faded slightly, but the friendliness remains. One recent afternoon our car broke down on a busy Jacksonville street; the fuel pump had come apart, the temperature was above 90, it was after 6 o'clock, and service stations and garages were closing. Yet a mechanic saw us in trouble, listened patiently while I explained how urgently we wanted to reach St. Augustine that night, and proceeded to make repairs on the spot. He worked more than three hours and his labor was only \$2.50. "Glad to help a fellow Floridian," he said. It was a typical gesture.

FLORIDA divides roughly but easily into three sections and we have explored all—the pine-tree country of the north and the silky white sands of the northern Gulf coast; the gentle hills and pretty lakes of the central area; and south Florida, the only truly subtropical part of continental United States and so much a place unto itself that wags and even serious-minded persons occasionally propose that it secede. Spanish, French, British, Confederate, and the American flags have flown over Florida; even today, a picturesque handful of Seminole Indians living between Miami and Naples along the Tamiami Trail insist they never have capitulated to the United States. It is unlikely that south Florida ever will become a separate State, but Dade County, which is another way of saying Greater Miami, is experimenting with a controversial "Metropolitan Government" that makes the county a powerful entity.*

Though we have lived in south Florida, one of our favorite places is ancient St. Augustine, founded in 1565 and the oldest continuously settled city in the United States. Just below there, as we drove

along in 1943, a ship was burning offshore; it had been torpedoed, for enemy submarines still were operating between the coastline and the Gulf Stream. It was a distressing sight and hardly an auspicious introduction to Florida, but we kept going and have never regretted it. This incident occurred not far from Cape Canaveral, now surely one of the world's most adventuresome places. Here space-minded scientists fire satellites into orbit, shoot rockets down-range across the Atlantic a few hundred or a few thousand miles, and experiment with various projectiles designed to win the missile race with Russia.

The first missile, a modified German V-2 rocket, was fired from the Cape in 1950. Eight years later America's first satellite, the Explorer I, was hurled into space from the same spot. Last December an Atlas missile roared into orbit from the sun-swept base and became the most dramatic of satellites as it broadcast a Christmas message from outer space.

IT'S a fairly good guess that the first human rocketed into space by America will leave the earth at Cape Canaveral. Meanwhile, it's a sure thing that you'll witness a blast-off if you're willing to stick around the area, listening and watching. Here's what happened one recent day at the Cape: a Juno II rocket took off for space, lighting up the south Florida skies far away, but failed to go into orbit as planned; a Titan "supermissile" exploded seconds after being fired; two intermediate range Thor missiles were launched; and a Polaris missile was popped from a launching tube to speed over the Atlantic.

It's also a sure thing that along the highways about Canaveral, you'll encounter monumental traffic jams. Once you've broken this barrier, if you're headed south, you'll encounter a magnificent parkway stretching from Fort Pierce to Miami, where other great traffic jams await.

Florida's traffic problem is a mammoth headache for which there is no fast-acting remedy. While this has brought much criticism, I find the traffic pile-ups no worse than—if indeed as frightful as—in other parts of the country. In Jacksonville, the Tampa-St. Petersburg area, about Orlando, and even in Greater Miami, where traffic solutions have been slower, strenuous efforts are being made to correct the situation. Until recent years, Florida's "season" was the Winter months; tourists have discovered Summertime Florida, when the rates at luxury motels and hotels are fairly low in south Florida, and the "Summer season" has become a very real economic factor from the Panhandle to the Keys. It becomes increasingly difficult, therefore, to distinguish one month from another tourist-wise, and the result is a State-wide jam.

It was not like this a decade ago when people, ourselves included, hurried away in late Spring and hurried back in late Fall. Northern Florida always has attracted Summertime visitors, and there the expense of a Summer vacation resembles that, for example, of Myrtle Beach, South Carolina. But in south Florida, along the Gold Coast from Palm

*See *Miami's Mighty Metro*, by John Kay Adams, *THE ROTARIAN* for April, 1959.

Beach through Miami, you may stay at incredibly luxurious places in Summertime for a relative fraction of the Winter cost. Florida has more tourist accommodations than any other area, and Winter or Summer you may spend what you very well choose; you may take an inexpensive apartment and play on beautiful public beaches, or you may take a hotel suite for \$100 or more a day and be pampered. If you wish to buy a Florida home, there are developments to suit your taste throughout the peninsula. You may purchase a lot for \$10 down and \$10 monthly, and be secure if you investigate carefully; in the same general area, other lots for upper-bracket people might cost \$10,000 up. You may buy a home for under \$10,000, or one for above \$100,000. Take your pick. The notion that it costs a fortune to visit Florida, or live comfortably, is as outmoded as the first commercial planes that flew between Key West and Havana in 1929.

About six years ago I flew north to confer with the headmaster of an ivy-covered prep school about entering our son; most traces of the rheumatic fever, if it had been that, were gone and his heart murmur had disappeared. I arrived at the school on a miserable day; rain was mixed with snow, and mud was deep on the campus. As we talked, the headmaster quietly asked: "Why send your son back to this foul weather?" Our thinking still flashed northward on such matters as prep schools. "And if you quote me by name, I'll be fired," the headmaster warned.

Two weeks later our son was enrolled at Admiral Farragut Academy, a Navy honor school, in St. Petersburg on the Gulf Coast. He finished there with honors and in even better physical condition. He went next to Washington and Lee University in Virginia and was graduated cum laude last June, with a B.S. degree in chemistry. We do not believe, and neither do physicians we have consulted, that such an academic career would have been possible without the restoration of health under Florida's sun. Sometimes, therefore, it is difficult to be objective when discussing Florida. We are prejudiced.

And in August our son was married to a Miami girl. They are living "up North" and it saddens him that, in his field, the chances of living again in Florida are remote. But there's no doubt he and his wife will visit Florida whenever possible; like my wife and me, when they return after being away they will feel they've never left. Once you have lived in Florida, you are immediately at home when you return, regardless of where you've been or how long you've been gone.

The temptation to jot down "Mission Accomplished" is strong, and as this is written we contemplate leaving Florida for a year or longer. Not because our love affair with the State is ended or ever will end. If we are weary of the effervescence, it's a temporary emotion and we shall enjoy the peculiar thrill of another long absence and the excitement of another return.



By J. WILLARD RIDINGS

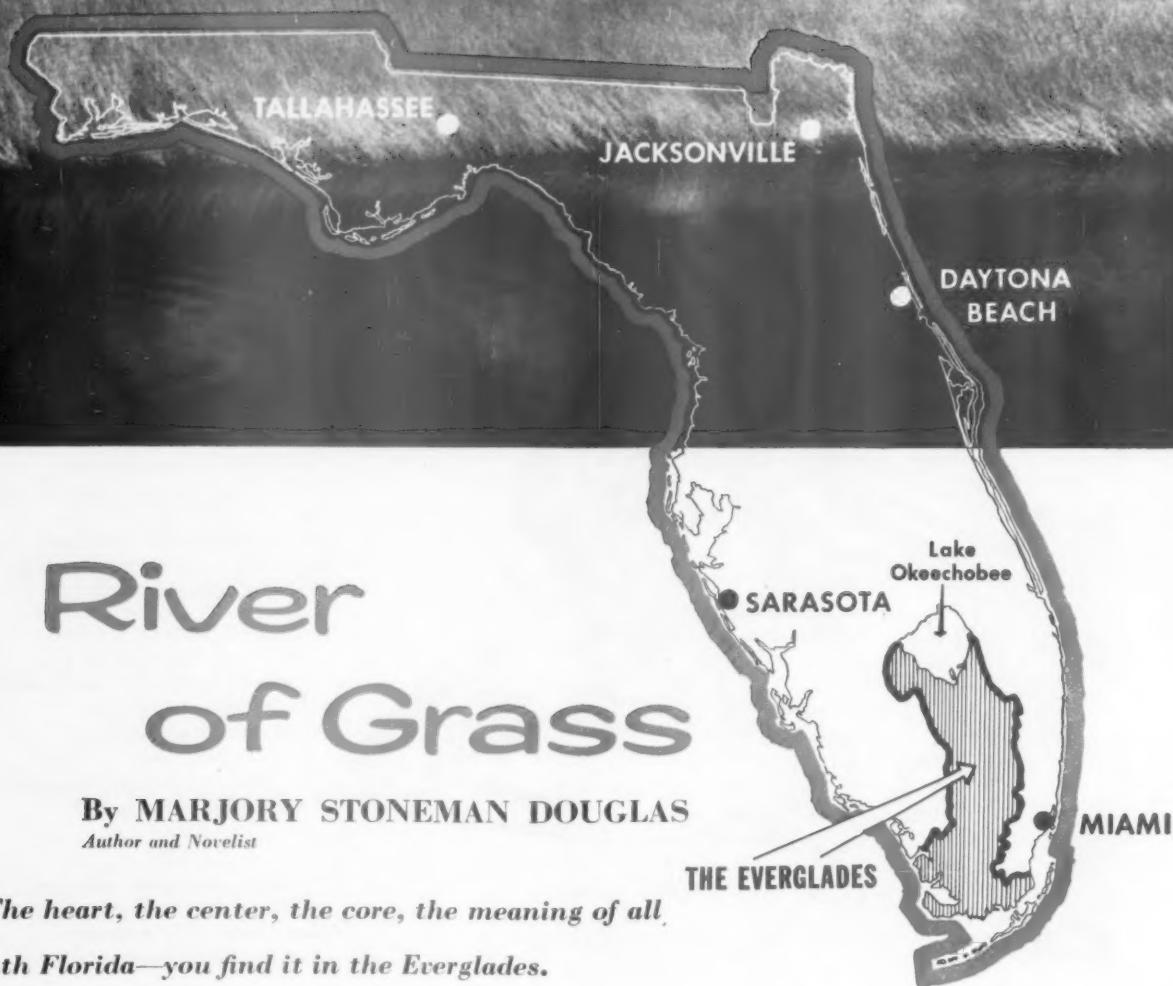
Wonders of air and earth and sky,
The lure of ships that sail the sea,
Lush loves that live, lame loves that die—
All of no import now to me.
Of all that was or is to be
Success is mine, now hear me say:
(I toss my hat, I dance in glee)
I made a hole in one today!

This sturdy driver (pet of mine),
A steady eye and perfect stance,
A record drive on number nine
(Plus fair ways from the gods of chance)
And it was done! Now I advance
To claim the honors of the fray
Like knight of old, so bold of lance—
I made a hole in one today!

Life yet may empty honors bring,
Still, I shall count it all but joy
And cry, "O, Death, where is thy sting?"
My happiness knows no alloy,
The world is but a dangling toy
And I the owner of it—say,
Is life worth while? Reply: "Oh, Boy!
I made a hole in one today!"

L'Envoi

Dear reader, pardon my wild vent.
My driving joy lacks better way.
I slice, I hook, still I'm content—
I made a hole in one today!



River of Grass

By MARJORY STONEMAN DOUGLAS
Author and Novelist

*The heart, the center, the core, the meaning of all
south Florida—you find it in the Everglades.*

EVERYONE knows the shape of the map of Florida: a great paw pointing south. Everybody knows the wide hole more than halfway down that is Lake Okeechobee. And almost everyone knows the name "Everglades" and connects them with Florida, probably as a place strange, mysterious, and almost unknown.

It is true that they are a strange, a unique country. They are not shadowy jungles, but great open watery prairies rustling under the blazing sun and the soaring white clouds that trail their purple shadows or their great rainy curtains over a vast expanse of brown, sharp-edged saw grass.

At the roots of the saw grass, except in the driest season, there is a glitter of water moving gently southwestward. So that they are not swamps of standing water, but an enormous shallow river of water and of grass.

The Everglades extend in a region often as much as 80 miles wide, for 100 miles south of Lake Okeechobee in a curve that ends at the Ten Thousand Islands. They include 3,500 square miles.

They are held in and bounded by a long limestone rim, narrow on the east coast and a wide triangle on the west. For as long as the Everglades have existed, that rim holds back the salt sea water from the constant flow of fresh. It is cut by rivers over whose natural rock dams once, in times of high water, when the river of grass became a great glassy lake, the surplus water spilled. It is on this rim of rock covered originally by pinelands and great jungles that the fishing villages of south Florida in the last few years have grown into spectacular cities.

The Upper Glades, as they are called, just south of the Lake, stretch flat in brownness that reaches from sky to sky. They are not interrupted by anything but the immense rectangles of cane and vegetable fields in the rich chocolate muck laid down by centuries after centuries of rotting saw grass. But as the strange river curves southward, a series of islands stand out in their grassy current, tree islands of live oaks, palmetto, cypress, bay, and tough vines, islands like mounds of dark green leaves, like boats always pointing southwestward as the drift and flow of the sweet water has shaped them.

The water of that flow comes from chains of rain-filled lakes and rivers north of the shallow basin of Okeechobee. It spills eastward into the Loxahatchee Slough and the St. Lucie River and westward down the Caloosahatchee to the Gulf. But for centuries most of it spilled south over the Lake brim through thick jungles down the whole course of the Glades.

In the history of the United States the Everglades has been almost the last region to be known and certainly to be studied and understood. Yet they are the heart and the center, the core, the meaning of all south Florida. Without a knowledge of them, south Florida cannot be understood.

Without the Everglades the whole nature and history of south Florida would be utterly different. Because of them, in the last 50 years, the land of the rock rim where, in this remarkable climate, the cities have sprung up, has become immensely valuable. It is all the solid land there is. The population, once so



Visitors to Florida's Everglades National Park explore its interior on a tour conducted by the National Audubon Society.

widely scattered here, has increased in density so that it begins to seem there may be one continuous city on the east coast. They are all affected by the nature of the Everglades.

The Everglades are not old, geologically, as the rest of the United States. When the waters of the last Ice Age were shrunk by the freezing of the ice cap, they retreated from the great shape of the Floridian Plateau that is carved eastward by the Gulf Stream, but lies like a great shadow far under the surface of the Gulf of Mexico. The last water cut a deep channel in the middle of all that exposed limestone south of the hole of the Lake. When the ice cap melted and the water came back, but not as high, the shape of south Florida was left as we know it now. The saw grass sprang up over the limestone in that central channel as the rainy water flowed down it to the lower mangrove coast. The Everglades may have existed 4,000 years ago.

The first men here were Indians who pushed from the west and moved down the Florida coast of the Gulf of Mexico to those wonderful sunny white shell beaches. The sparkling water teemed with schools of fish. There were clams and oysters in shallow reefs. Inland, through the pineland, to the brown reaches of the saw grass and the tree islands, they found deer. There were opossums and birds' eggs by the thousands of thousands. In the rivers there were alligators whose tails they learned to relish, and fat snakes, and on the beaches the sea turtles lumbering in to lay their eggs. Life was easy. In a thousand years a whole civilization developed here about the Everglades unique and of its own kind.

These earliest Indians who may have tracked the last of the mastodons in Florida to their deaths in Everglades muck were the powerful Calusas, to whom the other tribes paid tribute at their villages about the mouths of the Caloosahatchee and Estero



Rivers on the west; the Tequestas at Biscayne Bay; the Key Indians such as the Matecumbes down the Florida Keys; and the Miamis west of the great lake they called "the Miami."

These Glades Indians, as they are now known to archaeologists, had no stone for tools, but lashed heavy conch shells to sticks for tools to build sand mounds for village sites above high water, temple mounds and ramps for their ceremonials of worship of the sun, and burial mounds hidden apart from the villages. They dug long canals within the mangroves through which they could paddle their canoes in sheltered water from one coast to another. They carved shell ornaments with sharks' teeth. They lived in open platform huts under thatched roofs, an easy and happy existence.

It was the latest of these Glades Indians who watched the first Spanish ships moving up and down the long coasts. Before Florida was discovered by Ponce de Leon the Indians had fought off the Spanish slavers who took away the Indians from the Bahamas. When Ponce de Leon, on his second voyage to colonize Florida, landed on a beach among the Ten Thousand Islands, somewhere on a bay now called "Ponce de Leon Bay," it was the strong reed arrows of the Calusas that killed some of his men and wounded Ponce de Leon himself, so that he died on the retreat back to Havana.

The Indians of the Keys salvaged Spanish ships wrecked by hurricanes; took the Spaniards captives to be sacrificed at the annual ceremonies to the sun; adopted their hatchets, knives, kettles, and cloth; played with their gold and treasures, of which most was sent as tribute to the chief of the Calusas. Because of the Everglades always at their backs, into which they could find refuge, no Spanish missions were established among these warlike savages of south Florida. Because of them it was left alone by white men for nearly 300 years.

By that time the United States was established north of Florida. Negro slaves often escaped to the Indians living at peace and in freedom under the lax government of Spanish Florida. Indians from Alabama had already moved down into Florida near Tallahassee and so down the west coast into the Big Cypress. These were the Mikasukas, who occupied the lands of the earliest Glades Indians, of whom few or none were left. Many Creek Indians from Georgia and Alabama and remnants of other seacoast tribes,

to escape being shipped to Indian Territory by the aggressive Americans, pushed south into Spanish Florida. They were all called "Seminole." But not the Mikasukas. They never got along well with the Seminoles. They spoke, as they do still, a different speech and kept to themselves in the Big Cypress and the lower Glades.

Because of increasing American demands for Florida land, Spain sold Florida to the United States in 1819, which then became a territory. It was a State in 1845. But before that the friction between these Indians and the Americans who began at once to occupy north Florida, flared up in a series of miserable, long-drawn-out wars, dragging on as late as 1859. The city of Key West, a few settlements along the coasts like Indian Key, and many stockade forts, army or navy bases, like Fort Dallas on Biscayne Bay, Fort Pierce northward, Fort Lauderdale on the New River, Fort Myers on the Caloosahatchee, were the only footholds of the white men at that time. A great many of those Seminoles and some Mikasukas, as the Americans tried to hunt them toiling through the swamps and the Everglades, were killed or captured and sent to Indian Territory. But there were still Mikasukas in the Big Cypress and Seminoles along the East Coast and the Upper Glades when about 1859 even the State of Florida gave up and let the remnant live in peace, as they chose.

TODAY there are more than 600 of the two tribes, the healthiest Indians in the United States because they have lived in their own way in the open country of the Glades. The two still refuse to have much to do with each other. The Seminoles, now called the "Cow Creeks," have a reservation at Dania and a large one at Brighton, west of the Lake, where as individuals they farm and own herds of cattle. They send their children to the Reservation school and to the white man's high schools and even colleges. The Mikasukas are now often called "Trail Indians" because Collier County has allowed them to set up their camps of thatched, open huts along the Tamiami Trail. Their family units have grown prosperous selling handcrafts to tourists, working in the vegetable fields, or hunting frogs for the frog-leg market in their air boats driven by powerful airplane engines. They all own automobiles and are clever at repairing them. But the Mikasukas, who have been given a hunting reservation in the Big Cypress, still are suspicious of the white man. Their children seldom go to the Reservation school. Their women, who make their brilliant long-skirted costumes most ingeniously on hand sewing machines, hardly speak English and many of the old men cannot or will not. Their Indian Council governs the tribe at the annual Green Corn Dance. They are still a free people, although the United States considers them wards.

But the dramatic modern story of the Everglades coast lies in the history of these cities which have sprung up amazingly, like coral growths between sky and sea, where for thousands of years there was nothing but the low green shores, the greener

waters, and the wings of innumerable birds. They are busy now with varied industries as well as tourists and incredible beach hotels. The limestone ridge, from the air, is marked everywhere with roofs and the blue-green shapes of swimming pools among palm trees. But the future of the cities that the climate produced depends on the future of all that stretch of Everglades behind them. And the history of the long, wrangling, often ill-advised, politics-haunted attempts to drain the Everglades is the basic history of all south Florida.

The event that sent the first wave of people into south Florida was the freeze of 1894-95 when the orange groves of central Florida were destroyed. Men came south, looking desperately for a country that would be unaffected by frost. Henry M. Flagler extended the F.E.C. Railroad down from Palm Beach and Miami began to grow. Suddenly people looked at the Everglades with new eyes, thinking of it as a vast empire of rich swamp land waiting only to be drained to become valuable and productive. They did not ever understand them as a river of running water. Napoleon Bonaparte Broward was elected Governor by promising to drain them. He began cutting canals from the east coast, at St. Lucie, at the New River, at Fort Lauderdale, and at Miami, where some time before the rapids of the Miami River had been blown up. People bought Everglades land from all over the country. The canals were used as transportation to the farm in the cleared muck lands. There was a drought, and Governor Broward was applauded for his drainage. The first crops were wonderful. But the second crops began to die back suddenly and people had to learn that these muck lands lacked many of the trace elements necessary for plant production. They would need expensive fertilizing. Then the drought was over, the rains came back, the Everglades was full of water, and the new farms were drowned out.

MUCH water ran out the canals, carrying with it the muck no longer held back by the natural dams. Bays like Biscayne began to silt up with dark soil. When the rains stopped and the waters went down, the salt water began to creep up the open canals. The wells of fresh water began to come in salt and the fine springs of water dried up. As the water table sank, great fires burned for weeks in the dried vegetable peat of the Everglades. It would not be too long, soil experts said, before all that muck was burned up by the fires or the sun or used up by farmers who fertilized but did not return to the soil what they had taken out of it.

After that there were years of heavy rains and hurricanes and even more canals could not carry off all the water. In 1928, a hurricane blew all the water out of the shallow saucer of Okeechobee south over the new towns and farms, drowning hundreds of people and cattle. Again the cry was raised that the Everglades must be drained. A great rock dike was built all around the southern shore of Okeechobee to impound the water. Fresh water poured wastefully down the Caloosahatchee Canal and the St. Lucie Canal, out to sea.

South of the Lake, as the muck lands dried, immense cane fields, vegetable fields, and grazing lands for cattle reached out to the horizon. But the growing cities of the coast had more trouble with salt encroachment into their important well fields and a lowering of the water table that dried their farm lands. There was therefore a constant friction between the growers around the Lake and the cities of the coast as to the proper way to handle the water problem. It became a political football. They had already tried separate drainage districts, more canals, some dams, and a lot of conflicting methods, none of which was good for everybody.

Yet people thronged to the south Florida coasts. Cities grew bigger and land values increased. The whole lower tip of the Everglades and its outer beaches had been designated and accepted as the Everglades National Park. Thousands of visitors every year have been coming to enjoy the water trails through the mangroves and the Ten Thousand Islands and to watch the amazing display of birds, great flocks of white egret and ibis, blue and white heron, and roseate spoonbill that live on the little fish and fresh-water mollusks at the end of the stream of the river of grass. But with the excessive drainage in the dry times, the Everglades National Park has been threatened by the lack of fresh water. The birds began to seek food in other places. Not so many came back to raise their young in the great protected rookeries. Salt water intruded on the lower west coast behind the shallow islands so that whole stands of palmettos and palm were dying. The very nature of the great Park is threatened.

The problem was at last recognized as too serious and too complex to be tinkered with locally. In 1949 as a result of the State's appeal to the Federal Government, the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control Project was begun, which included Federal, State, and local agencies, to set up a plan which would take care of the whole area of 17 counties for 50 years. It was authorized after the flood of 1947 that caused a 59-million-dollar loss. It set up a comprehensive plan for major systems of canals, dams, levees, and pumping plants for drainage, water conservation, prevention of salt encroachment and preservation of agricultural soils. It included three large areas unfit for agriculture, which would conserve water for the well [Continued on page 60]

Illustrations from *The Everglades: River of Grass*, by Marjory Stoneman Douglas



Those Marvelous Miles

- at Miami Beach

A GLITTERING city seemingly built by movie-set designers, Florida's golden Miami Beach is nourished by sun and ocean breezes, money and dreams.

The dreams are those of a million visitors a year, pursuing a vision of a tropical Eden with swaying palms and ocean surf and urban glamour.

Perhaps no resort city on earth works harder to make such dreams come true, to usher the guest into a world of opulent make-believe.

Joined by causeways to the mainland and the city of Miami, Miami Beach, which has a permanent population of 50,000, stretches for nine miles on a narrow isle which is linked with smaller island resort cities to the north by Collins Avenue (Highway A1A). The artery of Miami Beach is Collins Avenue; its lifeblood, tourists. And so, mainly along Collins, for 15 miles in and above the city, are most of the 400 hotels and 250 motels of the islands.

With a motif picked from the *Arabian Nights* or

ancient Egypt, from the romantic past of America or Europe, or the future, each new hotel seeks to outdazzle the last. Within are luxury, fine food, and good service—and in the Winter, high prices. Yet in May and June, when Rotarians will be there in Convention, rates are but a minor fraction of their Winter peaks.

At night, Collins Avenue flowers as neon signs beckon visitors to enjoy celebrated orchestras and entertainers. During the day the array of luxury shops on Collins Avenue and on mile-long Lincoln Road in the downtown section rivals New York's Fifth Avenue.

At any time of the year there are probably hundreds of Rotarians in Miami Beach, and often the 79-member Rotary Club is outnumbered by its guests. Especially will this be true May 29-June 2, when Rotarians from north, south, east, and west convene on Florida's showcase island.

Photos by Kurt Severin
(From Three Lions)





Four hundred hotels, 250 motels, line 15 miles of Collins Avenue (view looks south), which jogs left at curved Fontainebleau.

Abstract sculpture (at far left) stands by Hotel Algiers pool.

Fisherman (next) totes prize catch off pier at Baker's Haulover.

Moon-carrying maidens (next) grace the Blue Mist Motel.

"Snow birds" (Winter visitors) can't resist the concrete camels (left) which lend atmosphere to the Sahara Motel "on the strip."

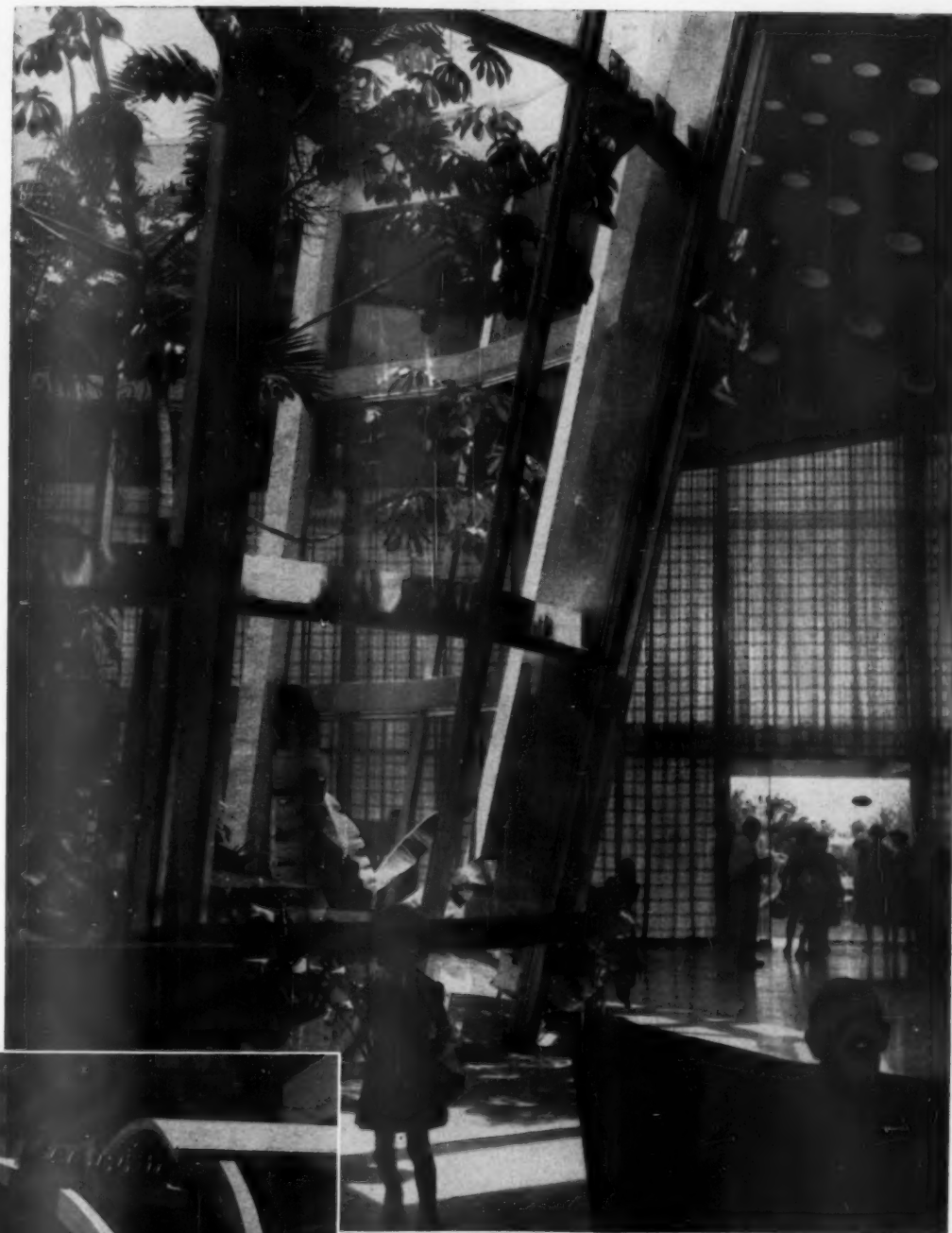


Statue supplies elegant touch near Fontainebleau pool.

Concrete leaf (below, left) stands near Hotel Americana.

A pretty policewoman on Collins Avenue does her duty.





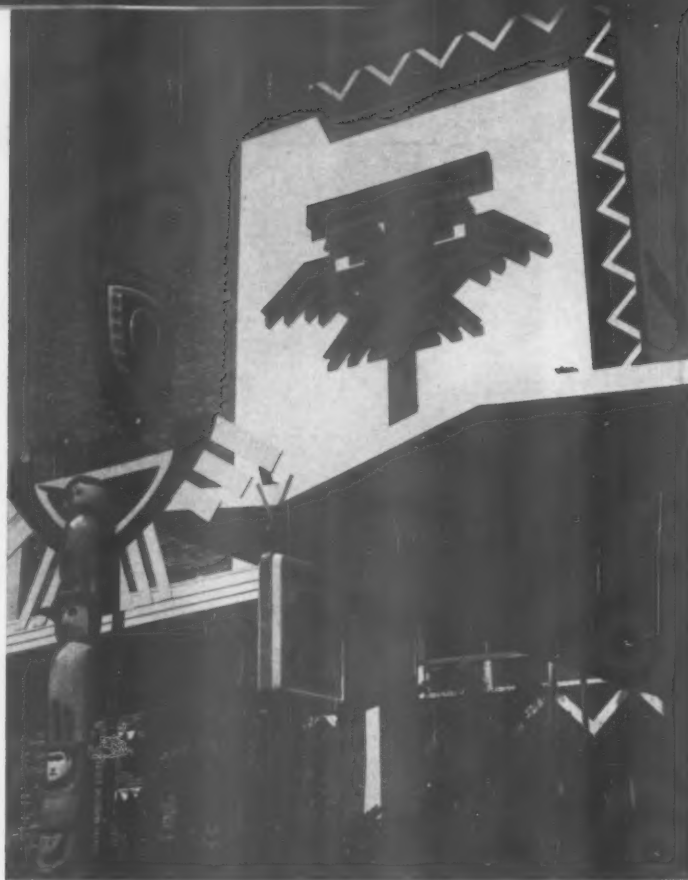
A luxuriant tropical garden walled in by glass reaches from the basement way up to the ceiling of the Hotel Americana lobby.



Slender, graceful arches support a concrete canopy at the entrance to the new edition of the old Hotel Deauville.

The Thunderbird is not easily overlooked.

A unique tower attracts attention to this motel.



Maisel's Restaurant (lower left) has a futuristic flair.

Merry-go-round bas-relief adorns Carousel Motel gutepost.

Ancient Egypt inspired the designers of the Suez (below).





FLORIDA LANDSCAPE

*My land is wild lantana in the wind,
A puff-cloud over saw grass bending low,
And where the scrub palmetto has been thinned
The philosophic gopher and the crow.*

*It is the deep survival of a need
For endless giving, endless overflowing,
The cradle of that energetic seed
Which beauty, in a spendthrift mood, is sowing.*

*Here cypress knees that press against blue space
Were old when Lincoln wept for his lost Ann,
And moss that hangs like elemental lace
Is poetry too beautiful to scan.*

*And here the sea forgets all minor shades
To concentrate upon the source of blue
That merges with the sapphire Everglades
And brings the heart of Heaven close to you.*

*There are no hills in this my native land,
No jagged cliffs that tear the sky asunder,
But level miles of fertile jungle fanned
By leaves that clap their jewelled hands in wonder.*

*Monotonous, they call this land of mine,
Who do not know its sameness is a song,
Who have not sensed the fact that its design
Is repetition tides of time prolong.*

*They say my land is lush and overgrown,
In need of Winter with its wand of death,
But they have never walked in groves alone
When petalled snow came down with every breath;*

*And they have never seen the sudden flame
Of great flamingoes rushing toward the sun,
Or traced along the hidden path they came
White egrets homing when the day is done.*

*My land is flame and flight and rooted laughter
With orchids dripping from its tipmost rafter.*

—VIVIAN LARAMORE RADER
Poet Laureate of Florida

100 Ways to Fish in Florida



Illustrations by Willard Arnold, who here portrays the author in the act of hooking a big-mouth black bass in inland waters. For information about the author, turn to page 6.

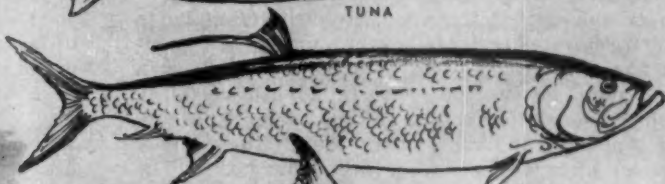
... for 100 Kinds of Fish



PALOMETA



TUNA



TARPON



BLUE MARLIN



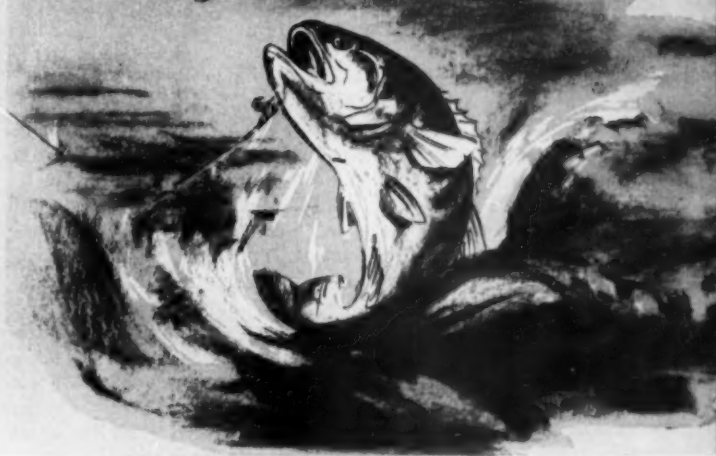
BARRACUDA



SMALLMOUTH BASS



CRAPPIE



By PHILIP WYLIE

MOST fishermen who visit Florida for the first time leave their tackle at home. They couldn't make a sorrier mistake! For Florida offers—in salt water and fresh—more ways to fish for more kinds of fish than any other place on earth. Six hundred *species* are found in local salt waters. Of them, most will take a bait or lure of some sort. Two-thirds of all the ocean fishes listed for world records by the International Game Fish Association are taken, at some time of year, in Florida waters. Moreover, the large-mouth black bass of Florida's fresh-water lakes and rivers is famous; and other scrappy sorts abound in bass territory.

Large-scale maps of Florida, such as those supplied free of charge in gasoline service stations, will tell you why. The seacoast is indented with hundreds of bays, inland waterways, estuaries, and drowned river valleys. Near the coast lie thousands of islands. Curving south, then west, from the peninsula is a long string of islands called "keys," accessible clear to the city of Key West by the "Highway That Goes to Sea"—one of the world's most spectacular trips in an automobile or on a bus. And the waters around the keys teem with fish.

But that is not all. Rivers abound in the State and fish in the rivers. Some rise from springs, glass-clear and immense. The springs themselves contain

indigenous fish populations. The southern third of the State, the Everglades, is a colossal fish pond in the rainy season and, even in the driest periods, crosshatched with canals and ponds where the fish congregate. The Everglades drain toward the south and east into the world's most extensive mangrove swamp, where the fresh waters turn salty. This mangrove jungle stands above shallow water. It is so laced and interlaced with salt creeks and lakes that only natives, old-timers, and park rangers dare venture far inland for fear of being lost.

Of course, wherever the sea threads through the mangrove jungle, in myriads of watercourses both broad and narrow, there are fish—fish unfamiliar to the fresh-water angler but every bit as game as trout or bass and just as eager to strike a trout fly or a bass plug: tarpon, jack, jewfish, ladyfish, weakfish, redfish, snook, barracuda, various snappers, grouper, mackerel, and many, many more. Anglers may pursue them with standard, fresh-water tackle. The only difference is that they will be likely to hook something far, far heavier and stronger than any fresh-water fish they ever encountered—a tarpon of 100 pounds, say, or a five-foot barracuda.

Why is it, then, that so many fresh-water fishermen leave their favorite tackle at home when they head for Florida—even though they have observed its watery nature on maps and even though they know the State's reputation as the Happy Hunting Grounds of fishermen? There is, I think, but one reason.

FOR generations, Florida has enjoyed a world-wide and justified reputation as the place to go after big fish in a big way. Its fame began when pioneering sportsmen of the past century demanded heavier rods and reels than any in existence in order to catch tarpon as big as themselves. Soon it was discovered that, by trolling off Florida's east coast over deep reefs and in the Gulf Stream, still other game giants could be taken: sailfish, marlin, sharks including the mako, immense bluefin tuna (off Bimini in the Bahamas in late Spring), and Allison tuna—along with a vast assortment of other species running from 20 to 100 pounds: kingfish, amberjack, groupers, bonito, false albacore, barracudas, wahoo, sundry members of the pompano family, dolphin, and so on, and so on.

Such "outside" fishing is exceedingly spectacular. But it takes boats of seagoing sturdiness and, for the novice (as well as the old-timer, in most cases), it also requires a skipper and mate to assist in the fishing and to run the boat. That's expensive. Charter boats for Gulf Stream fishing, complete with suitable tackle, bait, skipper, and mate, may be hired in Florida's east-coast towns and cities. They cost from \$60 to \$75 a day and all you need to furnish is the lunch for your party and the crew—along with cream to prevent sunburn, dark glasses to guard your eyes from the tropic glare on the ocean, and, perhaps, liniment for sore muscles in the event you "hang" one of the blue-water monsters.

This is not intended to disparage charter-boat fishing, however. You will never have a complete con-

cept of the thrills fishing can provide until you have "gone down to the sea in ships" and pitted your brawn against some raging, leaping marlin or the like—a fish that outweighs you, perhaps by hundreds of pounds. And since the average charter boat permits four anglers to troll comfortably at the same time, a quartering of its cost (by getting up a party of four) puts even deep-sea, big-game angling within the reach of most fishing enthusiasts.

The fantastic-seeming (but true) reports of deep-sea sportsmen and their heavy-tackle conquests began to reach the ears of anglers everywhere about 35 years ago. And while they caused millions of men and women to try their luck, that way they tended to make fresh-water fishermen believe their tackle would be laughed at in Florida. But light tackle was never belittled in the region.

DURING the last 25 years even the standard gear used on charter boats has steadily tended to become much lighter. At the same time, a vast, varied, new kind of Florida angling has grown immensely popular. Today hundreds of thousands of men and women and children venture every year to fish in salt-water estuaries, in salt-inundated rivers, from beaches and shores as well as in the infinitude of mangrove waterways. They fish, also, from row-boats, canoes, and outboard motorboats—with any and every style of tackle used by sportsmen (and by mere dubs seeking panfish) anywhere on earth. So far as I know, there's but one exception: the "tip-up" rig borrowed from the Eskimo for Winter fishing has no place in Florida: there is no ice to fish through.

The Florida angler who fished with a trout rod and flies or bass plugs and a casting outfit was not ridiculed—but he was once uncommon. To be sure, he had some sizzling excitement. Let me illustrate.

About 20 years ago, friends in a fishing club persuaded me that, since I had plug-cast for black bass as a young man, I ought to desert deep-sea trolling and try that equipment in the Florida Keys. Just one day was enough to convince me. I took snappers up to three pounds, jacks up to 12, a redfish that approached 20 pounds, and I actually hooked on a bass "popper"—and almost immediately lost—a tarpon of more than 100 pounds. Somewhere later, armed with the same bass casting rod, I saw six tarpon "boil"—and only six that day. I cast to all six, hung all six, and boated all six—none under 20 pounds and some of more than 35 pounds. There isn't space here even to begin to tell about the salt-water fishes I've hung and boated on casting and spinning tackle. And all such fishing has been done from a sea wall, a bridge, the shore, or from a row-boat—or an outboard motorboat hired at very small cost.

With a fly rod, you can have similar adventures with outsize fish of great heft and violence. In the Florida Keys, at Flamingo on the southern tip of Florida, all along the west coast, and in other areas where the quarry is not of the Gulf Stream sort, charter boats with a single guide, as well as small boats without guides, are available for any style of

casting or for any kind of still fishing or trolling at very modest cost. But even if you don't want to fish from a boat, you'll be in a vast company.

For, everywhere in Florida, nowadays, the light-tackle anglers outnumber those who fish in the deep seas by many times. Fishing from bridges is so popular, in fact, that many of the bridges which connect the Keys with the mainland are provided with parallel wooden ramps to keep anglers and traffic apart. Within the city limits of Miami and Miami Beach you will see, on certain causeways and many sea walls, hundreds of fishermen trying their luck, with every sort of gear: salmon rods fetched south from New Brunswick, delicate fly rods suitable for trout in Scottish brooks, long poles like those Seine fishermen hold interminably over that French river, spinning tackle which was familiar in other European countries before it became popular in the United States, surf-casting rods imported from Long Island or perhaps Australia, stubby "boat rods" from the North American Middle West, cane poles once used mainly for catfish, and plug-casting rods brought down by anglers from the Great Lakes area—just *anything*.

Yet this news of the varieties of fishing now found to be not just suitable but ideal for Florida waters has failed to reach enough distant anglers. The light-tackle devotees are most numerous, but the deep-sea anglers still get all the publicity. That's why I say, bring any kind of gear you use, anywhere. You can learn, at any tackle store or fishing dock, the best near-by places to fish and what to use for bait, or what lures are most effective. Florida has thousands of such stores and piers as well as thousands of places to purchase bait—live, deceased, or artificial. Most Floridians fish ardently. And because the fish are so abundant, they will gladly tell any stranger how to go about getting them, and where. There's no need to keep secret some special cove or pond where the "big ones climb over each other's backs to hit your fly." Moreover, Floridians are exceedingly hospitable people—in keeping with the traditions of the North American Southland.

So, if you head for that area, bring along your favorite fly rod and all that goes with it. Bring your trusty old whatever-you-fish-with. Even your waders! Because you can wade in the area, and cast, for thousands of watery miles without retracing a step. Only—again—sea wading can be different from brook-and-river wading.

For instance, a fellow I know used to wade and fly-cast around the Keys, catching so many fish that he kept them, alive, in a gunnysack towed behind him by a rope tied around his waist. A sort of live-well creel. One day his fish-filled sack caught on bottom and pulled him down in water that, when he was seated, proved armpit deep. He got up, dumped out the water, cast—and was fighting a jack when something again snagged the trailing sack. Down he sat. This time, however, he realized the sack had tugged him backward before he toppled. So he looked around. Close behind a ten-foot hammerhead shark was hungrily mouthing his sack. He untied

Florida Memories

The old rose color of crepe myrtle trees
Waving against a time-stained plaster wall,
The sweetness of a mockingbird's low call,
Faint orange-blossom scents, a lazy breeze,
Are woven into haunting memories,
Recalling magic isles and glamorous ports,
Where crumbling mission walls and ancient forts
Drowse in the sparkling glare of tropic seas.

A flock of seagulls, arguing with the sun,
Slide down the wind into a snowy spray,
Low clouds, like rolls of carded wool, drift near.
But soon the seagulls vanish one by one,
My dream ends with a Northern Wint'ry day—
That salt taste on my lips—must be a tear.

—Franklin N. Wood

the rope, presented his live fishes to the shark, broke off the fighting jack—and shattered records racing to shore. You never know, in Florida, exactly what will happen when you fish.

But Floridians like fishermen more, even, than people in other places. One day, for example, a man fishing with light tackle on the drawbridge of a causeway between Miami and Miami Beach hooked an enormous crevalle jack. As he battled, passing motorists—mostly anglers themselves—pulled up to watch. Pretty soon all traffic—three lanes in each direction—jammed up. A policeman roared into the jam to get things moving. But when he saw the cause, he deserted his motorcycle and began to advise the angler on how to handle his prize fish. Hundreds of men and women piled out of their cars, to watch and to counsel. The drawbridge, of course, couldn't be put up—it was car packed. So, in Biscayne Bay on both sides of the bridge, other traffic began to stall—waiting, and watching the fisherman—"traffic" consisting of yachts, sailboats, houseboats, tugs with barge tows, and the like.

Nobody minded too much and almost everybody was simply delighted. The angler finally "led" his tiring fish to the sea wall on shore—handing his rod around lampposts all the way to do so—and the policeman borrowed a gaff from somewhere to land the man's fish. Where else would you get *that* kind of coöperation?

If space permitted, I could go on with data of that sort indefinitely. Much better, however, would be for you to bring your own tackle and add your personal tales to the millions of true stories about Florida fishing . . . by doing some of it yourself!

ASK the average Floridian what he likes most about his State and he will take an hour—or more likely a day, if he can hold you—to extoll the virtues of “the world’s playground.” Ask the average Florida Rotarian what he enjoys most about Rotary and he will likely say the thing he gets the most personal pleasure from is helping to entertain the thousands of Rotary visitors who each year follow the sun to Florida.

Some say the red-carpet treatment given visiting Rotarians is just traditional Southern hospitality. Some might point out that greeting Florida visitors is like a year-round Old Home Week. On the one hand, the rapid population growth of the State means that in some parts nearly everyone is “from” someplace and, on the other hand, many visitors return year after year. The result is that Florida Rotarians look forward with great anticipation to greeting visitors from their old homes and to renewing friendships with “regulars” whom they have not seen for a year. An old-timer here and there might even say that greeting so many visitors is “good business,” for despite substantial industrial growth in recent years tourism still holds an important spot in our economy.

True hospitality fits no rules and indeed from Allapattah to Zephyrhills, from Pensacola West to Key West, and from Chhattahoochee to Wewahitchka, Floridians hope their brand is traditional to those who have partaken of it. The minute a visitor crosses the border he becomes “visiting royalty” and little is spared to make him feel welcome and at home.



Many Clubs regularly play host to several times as many visitors at their regular meetings as they have members. A local member once remarked dryly, “It’s a good thing they are so friendly; they’ve sure got us outnumbered!” It was not unusual when at one meeting the President announced, “. . . and now will our own members please stand. This week we are going to introduce our members to the visitors. Today we are happy to have 303 visitors and 44 of our 51 members present.”

The true Floridian at once assumes every visitor likes Florida so much he will (1) stay a long time, (2) return regularly, and (3) sooner or later pull up stakes and move to Florida permanently. Consequently, after his second or third make-up he is treated like an old-timer. Under such titles as “Sunseekers,” “Snowbirds,” “Old-Timers,” or in one case just plain “Chow Members,” he will become part of a group of regular visitors. He will have his own name badge, work with the outnumbered members of the Club Fellowship Committee, or help his group of fellow visitors put on a program. Such groups have even been known to undertake a local project or two during their stay “just to keep our hands in.”

Some Clubs maintain attendance records of their visitors, recognizing those with the longest records of “perfect attendance,”

meaning, of course, those who have returned for many consecutive years. One Club recently honored several visitors who had unbroken records of annual Florida visits for more than 35 years.

Entertaining thousands of visitors year after year is not without its problems—but they are happy ones. At least two Clubs hold two regular weekly meetings for a part of the year to accommodate the large numbers. Local members divide up to provide hosts at both meetings. One President put it thus: “For two months it is like being President of two Rotary Clubs at once—but it’s twice as much fun!”

The rapid growth of many communities has made Rotary alert to its need to keep pace with the growth. Florida discovered early the many real advantages of suburb and trade-center Clubs, with the result that in one area alone more than a dozen fine Clubs now flourish in the same territory served by one Club only a few years ago. Apart from the solid service Rotary renders these new centers, the concentration of Clubs has given rise to a new “attendance contest” for visitors with time on their hands—the “500 percenters,” those who regularly visit five Clubs each week! One old-timer stole a march on his buddies when he found an evening meeting and became a “600 percenter.”

Here are Florida's 132 Rotary Clubs and their meeting

Allapattah (M.)
 Apalachicola (Tu.)
 Apopka (Th.)
 Arcadia (Tu.)
 Auburndale (Tu.)
 Avon Park (W.)
 Bal Harbour (Th.)
 Barlow (W.)
 Belle Glade (F.)
 Blountstown (M.)
 Boca Raton (W.)
 Boynton Beach (Th.)
 Bradenton (M.)
 Brooksville (Tu.)
 Cantonment (W.)
 Chattahoochee (M.)
 Clearwater (W.)
 Clearwater Beach (Th.)
 Clermont (Th.)
 Clewiston (M.)
 Cocoa (Tu.)
 Coconut Beach (W.)
 Coconut Grove (W.)
 Coral Gables (F.)
 Crescent City (W.)
 Dade City (M.)
 Dania (M.)
 Daytona Beach (M.)
 De Land (F.)
 Delray Beach (Tu.)
 Dixie County (W.)
 Dunedin (Tu.)
 Englewood (Tu.)
 Eustis (F.)
 Fernandina Beach (W.)
 Fort Lauderdale (W.)
 Fort Lauderdale Beach (Tu.)
 Fort Myers (Tu.)
 Fort Myers Beach (Tu.)
 Fort Pierce (M.)
 Fort Walton Beach (W.)
 Frostproof (Th.)
 Gainesville (Tu.)
 Green Cove Springs (M.)
 Gulf Baches (Tu.)
 Haines City (F.)
 Hallandale (W.)
 Hastings (W.)
 Hialeah-Miami Springs (W.)
 Hilliard (M.)
 Holly Hill (Th.)
 Hollywood (Tu.)
 Homestead (W.)
 Indian River (W.)
 Interbay (Th.)
 Jacksonville (M.)
 Jacksonville Beaches (F.)
 Key West (Th.)
 Key West Heights (F.)
 Kissimmee (M.)
 Lake City (F.)
 Lakeland (Tu.)
 Lake Wales (Tu.)
 Lake Worth (W.)
 Largo (M.)

Rotary in Florida awaits you

By WILLIAM R. ROBBINS

First Vice-President, Rotary International;
Rotarian, Miami, Fla.

Entertaining visitors is really big business to all of Florida. In the month of July this year 1,221,000 out-of-State visitors poured into the State by automobile alone and in March 236,964 arrived by air just through Miami's new 25-million-dollar air terminal. They came from the four corners of the globe, and in recent years they have come in Summer as well as Winter, lured by Florida's year-round equable island-type climate.

Florida's 8,000 Rotarians in 132 Clubs and three Districts compile no over-all totals on visiting Rotarians, but a few examples will illustrate the pleasure nearly all Clubs enjoy. In a recent year one Club of 200 members registered 5,988 visitors, with a high for one week of 396. Another with a membership of 140 entertained 4,876. They represented 31 overseas countries, and States from Maine to California, U.S.A., with those from the latter State being given an especially warm welcome in keeping with the good-natured rivalry between Florida and California.

Paul Harris, Rotary's late beloved Founder, was a frequent Florida visitor and would be proud to know that what was at the time of his visits the small village of Clermont later organized its own Rotary Club in 1955.

Lest a visitor get the impression that Florida is only a playground, Florida Rotarians are quick to

point out the "new" Florida. Sitting at the luncheon table well filled with visitors will be local men holding such unique classifications as four-leaf-clover growing, conchology, greyhound racing, lychee growing, and banana processing. But today at the same table will be members from the new industries; steel, aircraft, and missile manufacturing, to name a few.

That extra-large glass of Florida's famous orange juice served at the meetings of one Club will remind its visitors that the Club regularly meets in the cafeteria of one of the State's many citrus-processing plants. Such plants will this year process some 320 million gallons of fresh orange juice from the 850 square miles of Florida groves. Needless to say, many of those who make up at this Club conclude their visit by touring the plant—and drinking more orange juice!

A don't-let-the-language-bother-you note for prospective first-time visitors: Everybody soon learns that in Florida *poolside* meeting means — of course — the well-known *fireside* meeting. And the young Rotarian attorney is not joking when he says, "Traffic and parking do not bother me. I go to and from my office in my boat." It is all part of the tropical outdoor living enjoyed so much by visitors and residents alike.

Florida is proud of its rôle of

host and equally proud of its Rotary heritage. The first Club in the State was organized in Jacksonville in 1912 to become Club number 41. The Club's official Monday meeting time is 12:41—in commemoration of its founding. And Jacksonville, as you remember, gave Rotary International its 1947-48 President — S. Kendrick Guernsey.

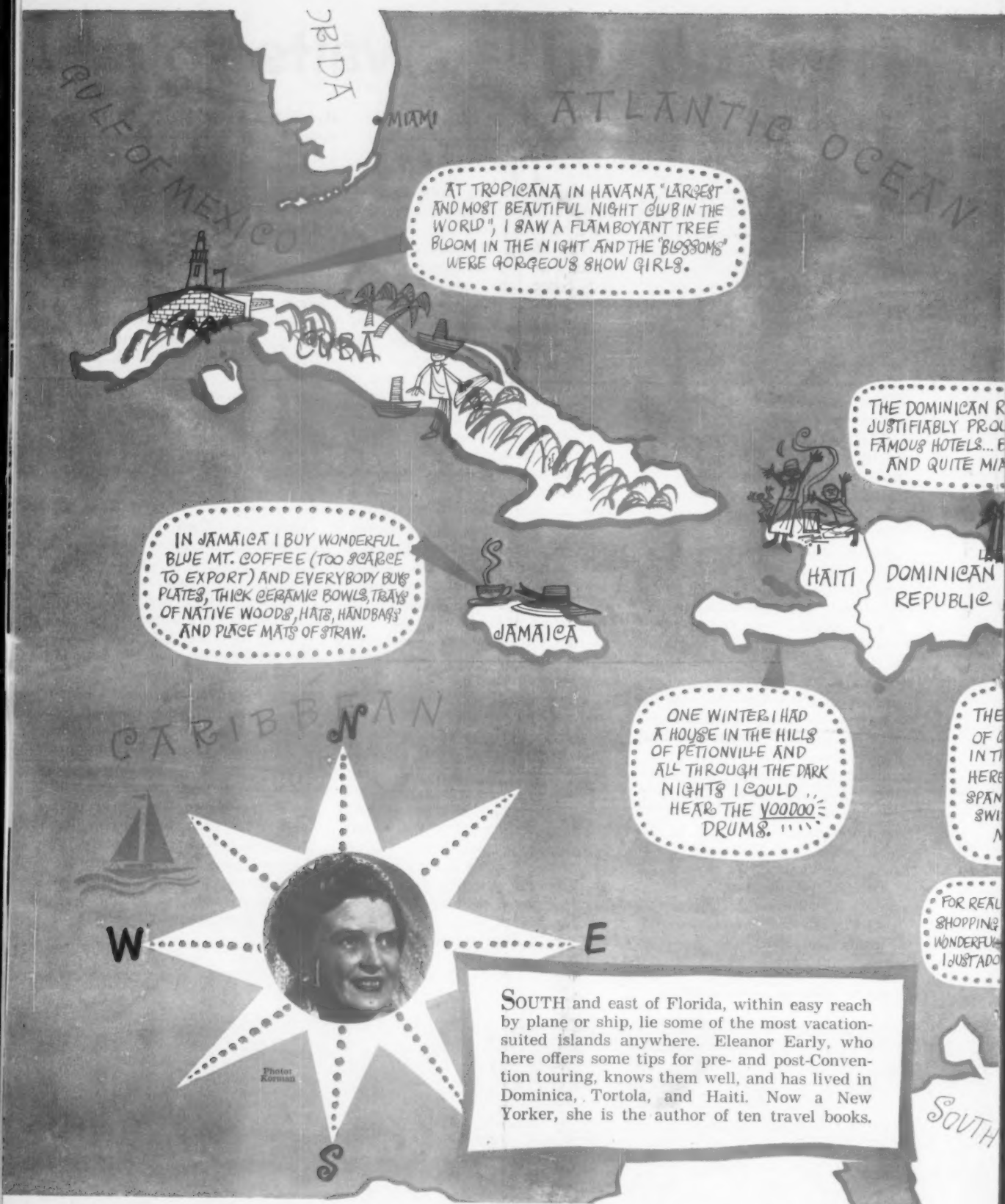
Sitting as it does at the "headwaters" of the Caribbean, it was only fitting that the first Rotary Club in a non-English-speaking country should have been sponsored by a Florida Club. Rotarians from the Rotary Club of Tampa, itself then only two years old, helped organize the Rotary Club of Havana in 1916. Today visitors to Florida will meet a number of fellow Rotarians from Ibero America and many take advantage of excellent transportation facilities to visit the islands of the beautiful Caribbean.

The real dyed-in-the-wool Floridian, a classification enjoyed by anyone who has lived here for at least three months, is really unhappy over only one thing: he admits reluctantly there are still a few people in the world who have not visited his State, a few Rotarians who have not made up a meeting at his Rotary Club. He longs to correct that situation as soon as possible.

"The welcome mat is out. Y'all come!"

days. (The letter "e" indicates evening meeting.)

Leesburg (W.)
Live Oak (M.)
Madison (W.)
Marianne (W.)
Mayo (W.)
Melbourne (Th.)
Miami (Th.)
Miami Beach (Tu.)
Miami Shores (W.)
Mount Dora (Tu.)
Naples (W.)
New Port Richey (F.)
Niceville-Valparaiso (Th.)
North Dade-North Miami (Th.)
North Hillsborough (M.)
Ocala (M.)
Okeechobee (Tu.)
Orlando (W.)
Ormond Beach (Th.)
Pahokee (Th.)
Palatka (Tu.)
Palm Beach (Th.)
Palmetto (Tu.)
Panama City (Tu.)
Pensacola (Tu.)
Perry (Tu.)
Pinellas Park (Th.)
Plant City (Th.)
Pompano Beach (F.)
Port St. Joe (Th.)
Punta Gorda (F.)
Quincy (Tu.)
Riviera Beach (W.)
St. Augustine (M.)
St. Cloud (Th.)
St. Petersburg (F.)
Sanford (M.)
Sarasota (W.)
Sarasota Bay (Tu.)
Sebring (M.)
South Jacksonville (Tu.)
South Miami (Tu.)
Stuart (W.)
Tallahassee (W.)
Tampa (Tu.)
Tarpon Springs (Th.)
Trenton (M.)
Venice-Nokomis (Th.)
Vero Beach (F.)
West Hollywood (Th.)
West Miami (M.)
West Palm Beach (Tu.)
West St. Petersburg (W.)
Wewahatchee (W.)
Wilton Manors (Th.)
Winter Garden (Tu.)
Winter Haven (Th.)
Ybor City (M.)





REPUBLIC IS
ND OF ITS
IG AND GRAND
MI-13H.

A GAY ISLE. LOTS OF
SHOPS AND STEEL
BANDS. GIRLS IN
BIKINIS ON ONCE-
LONELY BEACHES.

THERE IS A FASHIONABLE HOTEL
HERE AND THE HILLS THROUGH
WHICH I USED TO RIDE ARE NOW
A NATIONAL PARK. BUT THE ISLAND
IS WILD AND LOVELY STILL.

HARDLY ANYBODY
SPEAKS ENGLISH
HERE AND I FEEL
STUPID BECAUSE I
CAN'T SPEAK
FRENCH.

MY PET PLACE IS THE MILL
REEF CLUB, MOST EXCLUSIVE
DOMAIN IN THE CARIBBEAN.

PUERTO RICO

ST. THOMAS

ST. JOHN

ST. CROIX

ANTIGUA

"GREATEST VARIETY"
FOOD RESTAURANTS
THE WEST INDIES ARE
... FRENCH, ITALIAN,
ISH, AND SWISS. THE
SS CHALET IS
MY FAVORITE.

NOW IT IS MORE
CHIC, BUT I MISS
THE NICE OLD
BOARDING HOUSE.

HERE IS
THE ISLAND
I LOVE BEST.

IN MARTINIQUE, FRENCH
PERFUMES ARE CHEAPER
THAN IN PARIS. ARPEGE (\$25.66
AN OUNCE IN N.Y.) IS \$5.70
IN FORT DE FRANCE.

-Y DELUXE
AND ITS
NEW HOTEL
RE CURAÇAO.

THE CELEBRATED PITONS ARE HERE.
FROM THE HOTEL ANTOINE, MY FAVORITE
WEST INDIES VIEW, LOVELIEST IN THE
MOONLIGHT. ON BRAZIL ST. MY FAVORITE
BASKET SHOP. AT MINVILLE + CHASTENET,
I BUY NATIVE COAL POTS AND....
"ENAMEL WARE" TO COOK IN.

THE PEOPLE HERE ARE QUITE BRITISH
AND THERE ARE A NUMBER OF LORDS
AND LADIES. MY FAVORITE HOTEL, THE CORAL
REEF CLUB... FAVORITE DRINK PLANTERS RANCH.

CURACAO

I HAVE BOUGHT ALL MANNER
OF THINGS HERE INCLUDING PURPLE
WINDOW PANEES FROM AN ANCIENT
MONASTERY. I'VE FALLEN IN LOVE
WITH CALYPSO AND WILD DANCES.
I ENJOYED THE LOCAL CUISINE.
STEACHER'S A GOOD PLACE TO SHOP.

I WAS HERE WHEN
"ISLAND IN THE SUN" WAS
FILMED AND JOAN COLLINS
HAD HER BIKINIS MADE BY
THE LOCAL DRESSMAKERS,
MRS. DINAH CAMPBELL.

GRENADA

BARBADOS

TRINIDAD

TOBAGO

HEAVEN FOR
HONEYMOONERS.
DEEP BUSH AND
LONELY BEACHES.

AMERICA

The New South



Photo: McKinney

A 'problem area' has become a land of progress and opportunity.

By ALEXANDER NUNN

Executive Editor, The Progressive Farmer

THE "New South" had become a familiar and much-used term when the guns of World War I began booming in Western Europe in the Summer of 1914. For 40 years dreamers, planners, editors, hardheaded businessmen, politico-economic evangelists, and simon-pure schemers alike had made it their rallying cry.

In the 1880s, as a flaming and unheralded comet captures the imaginations of mankind, Henry W. Grady had captured the hearts and minds of his fellow Southerners and of the nation with his gospel of a New South. With all the fervor of a camp-meeting evangelist, he epitomized the spirit of Ben Hill's declaration: "There was a South of secession and slavery—that South is dead; there is a South of union and freedom—that South, thank God, is living, growing every hour." "It was Hill," said Grady, "who named the New South."

But these planners and prophets of a New South needed long lives to see their dreams become reality.

Eds. Note: This article is a chapter in the book *This Is the South*, edited by Robert West Howard. Copyright 1939 by Rand McNally & Company, publishers.

* Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, West Virginia, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma.

Henry Grady was in his grave before he was 40. The period of World War I, a quarter century later, clearly marked the break from the Old South to the New. For the first time since 1860, the war years and the boom-prosperity year of 1919 put real money into everybody's pockets in the 15 States that make up the New South.* Five years of good farm prices for a region that continued to be largely rural had triggered the change.

Yet it was not money alone that had brought revolution. Change was in the air. To all the kaleidoscopic changes of a world technological revolution the South added its own.

The cotton boll weevil began remaking the South from the time it crossed the Rio Grande into Texas in 1892. It reached the Atlantic Ocean by 1921 and 1922.

A travelling salesman in his Model T got stuck in the mud of a Mississippi Delta road. While he fretted and sweated trying to get it out, a weevil crawled up on a fender to ask, "Mister, what's your trouble?"

"You see what's the trouble," the salesman told him. "I'm stuck."

"If that's all," said the weevil, "I'll pull you out."

"How can you pull me out?" said the salesman. "Mister," said the weevil positively, "I pulled all the Cadillacs out of the Delta. I won't have any trouble pulling your flivver out of this mud."

Into the campaign for an agriculture that could survive under boll-weevil conditions Uncle Sam sent Seaman A. Knapp in 1903 as "special agent." Dr. Knapp was 70. A native of New York who had lived most of his life in Iowa, he had moved to Louisiana when he was 52. As special agent to fight weevil ravages, he quickly turned to farm demonstrations of new methods for his chief weapon. Thus began "coöperative demonstration work." It rapidly spread across the South, gained permanent status in the Smith-Lever Act of 1914, then became fully nationwide when World War I's demands for food became insatiable.

Dr. Knapp's contributions to agricultural progress in a few short years have led many to rank him as the greatest agricultural leader the South has produced.

RAILROAD lines spread over the South in the 40 years after 1865 as they had over the entire nation. Atlanta's Five Points was becoming the hub of a great city of diversified industries and commerce; Birmingham began to light her night skies with blast furnaces; Texas and Oklahoma were growing increasingly important in petroleum. It was also a matter of special pride to nearly every town of any size in the Southeast that it had a textile plant, often financed with local capital. With considerable less pride did these towns view the many early "mill villages" that followed, or the working conditions that harked back to sharecropper days on the farm.

By 1915 eradication of the Texas cattle fever tick, nemesis of Southern livestock expansion, was well under way. Here, as in so many other facets of agro-industry, groundwork was being laid for the resurgence of Tall Grass and 1959's booming cattle industry.

The inauguration of Woodrow Wilson in early 1913 brought and kept in key positions in Washington in the next eight years more Southerners than at any other time since 1860.

Effective public-school systems began to develop all across the South after 1900. In North Carolina, Governor Charles B. Aycock (1901-05) could boast of a new public school built for every day he was in office. From 1881 to 1915, Booker T. Washington labored unceasingly through Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, to lift the level of the Negro race and to gain recognition for their potential as American citizens.

A South living in "high cotton" that fateful Spring of 1920 saw prices plunge from as high as 43 cents when it planted a new crop to as low as 10 cents in December. Solid, substantial landowning families were wiped out by the tens of thousands. The level of banking capital and bank deposits per capita in early 1920 would not again reach so high a percentage of the national average for more than 20 years.

What the price crash left undone in 1920, the boll weevil finished by 1923. King Cotton's days were numbered. Doggedly he held on until the late '30s.

Empire cotton State of the Old South, Georgia produced 2,769,000 bales in 1911; in 1923, 588,000; in 1930, a final peak of 1,592,000. In 1958, with acre yields almost double those of 1911, it ginned only 355,000 bales.

Nevertheless, the march went on. In early 1926 the then-leading national monthly, *The American Review of Reviews*, devoted an issue to a series of analyses about the New South, "for their national significance." A group of distinguished editors, educators, and business leaders participated. Clarence Poe, president and editor of *The Progressive Farmer*, built a platform on which all others undoubtedly stood.

"We have come up," he wrote, "through great tribulation, but we have come. . . . And though we have made much progress these last 20 years, we propose to show 'that which we have done but earnest of the things we yet shall do.' The next half century belongs to the South as the last half has belonged to the West."

The great gains of the '20s and early '30s would not become obvious for a generation. A higher percentage of all boys and girls, white and colored, got more and better schooling. Automobiles and better roads fostered consolidation of struggling one- and two-teacher schools into units large enough to serve education effectively. School-bus routes began reaching out to serve the children of the most isolated families. College enrollments climbed rapidly. Youth and adults slowly acquired new skills and found wider opportunities to develop leadership. Circulation of newspapers, farm magazines, and general magazines multiplied. Radio began to take the rest of the world to distant mountain coves and the loneliest range families. "Book farming" and "book farmers" acquired status they had never enjoyed. Industrially, we grew both in know-how and in our concepts of sound regional development.

It was in renewed faith and confidence, new en-



Steel mills light the night sky in Birmingham, Ala., the "Pittsburgh of the South." Other areas are also booming.

ergy, and new determination that the '30s after 1932 counted for the South. Franklin Roosevelt did bring a New Deal to the region—in Southern leadership of national and world affairs; in his personal interest in conservation; in his support of rural electrification and new approaches to farm problems; in seeing the wisdom of expanding and adding to banking and farm-credit legislation begun 20 years earlier under Wilson; in eliminating discriminatory freight rates against the South. When in 1938 Roosevelt branded the South "The Nation's Economic Problem No. 1," its people quickly accepted his implied challenge. Like Robert Lee Bullard in World War I, a great American born on an Alabama farm, they were tired of being on the defensive. Their reaction was what his had been 20 years earlier. Many remembered that last desperate German drive on Paris in 1918.

Photo: Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.



Mechanical cotton pickers have freed labor for industry. Cotton provides 15 percent of the South's cash farm income.

Day after day Allied field commanders followed instructions from higher up to pull back to new lines. Finally, tired of retreat, General Bullard sent back the message: "We are going to counterattack." The offensive he set off in July, 1918, ended in the collapse of the German Army on November 11. Snapped back the South in 1938: "We are not The Nation's Economic Problem No. 1. We are The Nation's Economic Opportunity No. 1."

The late 1930s saw the beginning of technological agricultural revolution. In 1925, cotton still brought in 40 percent of the region's cash farm income; the figure dropped only to 37 percent by 1935. But in 1957 it was down to 15 percent. Cash income from livestock (including poultry) climbed from 17 percent in 1925 to 45 percent in 1957. Mechanization began to gain momentum. As tractors moved onto farms, mules "headed for the dogs." Two-thirds disappeared that way in 20 years.

In 1930, three out of five farmers were croppers or renters. (At one time in many areas of the Old South the ratio of tenants to owners was virtually two to one.) In 1959 that ratio is almost two owners to one tenant. "Croppers" (i.e., "halvers" or "share-croppers") have almost disappeared.

In 1924, 19,200 farms in the South enjoyed high-line electricity; in 1935, but 105,741. Now, in 1959,

electricity is available to virtually every farm family that wants it. The South, with over 2 million electrified farms and farm homes, has almost as many as all the rest of the country combined. Multiplication of available electric power by the private power companies, by TVA, and by REA has greatly accelerated industrial growth as well as rural progress.

With religious fervor, through those same giant-striding years, the South has pushed soil conservation. Galled, gullied, and eroding lands have rapidly disappeared in green blankets of either pines or grasses. We've learned that to save more souls we must save more soil. Yet conservationists today face an equally great challenge to save the South's water resources. Whether for agriculture, or industry, or the tourist, good water will be a trump card.

Within the memory of many living men and women, the enormous timber resources of the South were pillaged and gutted. Little of the value got back to owners. Far too little stayed in the South. Here again, the '30s began to bring drastic changes. Migration from farms, higher per-acre crop yields, crop-adjustment programs, and stepped-up interest in conservation all helped to boost timber as a crop and insurance against erosion for abandoned acres. In 1931 Dr. Charles H. Herty proved that Southern pine could be made into excellent newsprint. The year before, we produced 1½ million cords of pine pulpwood. The rate in 1959 is about 20 million cords annually; 85 percent is pine. H. J. Malsberger, of the Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association, stated in late 1958 that the forecast for national pulpwood and paper needs called for an increase from 36 million cords now to 56 million cords by 1967—and that most of the increase must come from the South. Including Texas and Oklahoma, 200,185,000 acres of the region's total of 335,605,000 are in timber. Timber grows two to four times as fast in the South as in the Northwest—and even faster compared with that in Canada.

Southern Governors, bankers, farm leaders, urban businessmen, were all teaming up to "balance agriculture with industry"—BAWI, to use Mississippi's phrase—by the time the United States entered World War II. During the war years the South benefited tremendously from the unprecedented mobility of the nation, from new skills and techniques Southern people acquired, and from the stepped-up importance of the South as buyer of goods.

The industrial boom that began after 1945 continues to gain momentum. So enthusiastic are Southern industrial leaders today that they don't hesitate to echo Dr. Poe's claim, "The next half century belongs to the South." In 1955 the Southern Association of Science and Industry predicted that the South would add 10,000 important new industries between 1956 and 1965 (industries employing 25 or more people or with an investment of \$250,000 or more)—better than three for every working day. The record so far shows: 1956, 1,056; 1957, 1,314; 1958, 1,419. President T. F. ("Tom") Patton, of the Republic Steel Corporation, whose company is investing heavily in the South, predicted in November, 1958, that the South should have [Continued on page 60]

The World's LONGEST Bridge

FOR CENTURIES man has dreamed of building bridges that would span oceans—connect continents. Two-way bridges that would permit people everywhere to cross easily and conveniently.

No such physical structures exist, yet the Rotary Foundation Fellowship program has erected a world bridge that has transported some 1,195 men and women across it. It has been the means of creating better understanding between the peoples of many nations, on a person-to-person basis. It stands as one of the great symbols of Rotary accomplishment in a non-Rotary world.

In the next three years alone the Fellowship program will require a million dollars. There must be an annual *income* to match the annual *outgo*. It could come solely from income from investments if we had a fund of sufficient size. While this would be highly desirable, the more practical view appears to me to be annual giving, by many. This is the reason Rotarians are asked each year, especially during Rotary Foundation Week in November,* to remember their Rotary obligation. Naturally it would be simpler if the Clubs were to add a certain sum—say, \$2 or £1 or 1,000 lire—to each member's annual dues, but this would deprive us of the satisfaction and hope of voluntary giving, would work hardships upon some who couldn't and shouldn't.

The Foundation is not *limited* to the Fellowship program alone. It is flexible enough to go in any direction. Many have high hopes that the future administration of the program will greatly expand its activities in many areas . . . big, bold concepts in keeping with the bigness of Rotary. Much could be done for world peace . . . for youth . . . perhaps—as someone has suggested—a Paul Harris University for statesmen. Many ideas are beyond the discussion stage—exist in blueprint form.

An indication from the body of Rotary that members want their Foundation to assume greater responsibilities in the world could be made by more generous giving—continued annual giving—substantial, considered gifts from time to time by non-Rotarians as well as Rotarians.

We spend billions for bombs—and pennies for peace. Is this not something that Rotarians can do more about; start something?

* November 15-21, 1959. Special program suggestions available free from Rotary International, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A.

By FREDERICK H. NICKELS

*Chairman, Rotary Foundation Development
Committee of Rotary International;
Rotarian, Cambridge, Mass.*

Speaking of Books



*Glimpses of Florida and the Caribbean, plus
exciting fact and fiction for young readers.*

By JOHN T. FREDERICK

AT THE TIME this issue of THE ROTARIAN reaches its readers, a considerable number of those in the Northern United States will be consulting road maps and travel agents, stocking up trailers, and otherwise making plans for visits to warmer regions during the Winter months. It seems appropriate, then, to start off our reading suggestions this month for these as well as for stay-at-home travellers with some books about Florida—host State for Rotary's 1960 Convention—and the Caribbean. What seems to me an excellent general guide to the Caribbean region is *McKay's Guide to Bermuda, the Bahamas and the Caribbean*, by Eleanor Cowles Gellhorn. In its recent revised edition, this book seems to me notably complete, specific, and dependable. Information on ways to travel, where to go and what to see when you get there, costs, and regulations is in all cases definite and clear. If you are planning a trip to any part of the region covered by this guidebook, I think you will find it highly useful.

It is a pleasure to note that some of the volumes of the deservedly famous and popular Rivers of America Series are appearing in inexpensive paperback editions. Among these is *The Everglades: River of Grass*, by Marjory Stoneman Douglas, who contributes an article on the same subject to this issue.

Among those preparing to visit Florida will be some who are thinking of making it their permanent home. Especially for these is *How to Retire to Florida*, by George and Jane Dusenbury, a book of facts and suggestions now in a fourth revised edition. To these also I recommend *Every Day Is Sunday*, a novel by Willard Temple. I found this story of a businessman in a Northern State who rather suddenly sells his prosperous business and with his wife retires

to Florida distinctly entertaining, often amusing—and I suspect that it contains a large element of general truth. It traces the steps of necessary adjustment to an "every day is Sunday" way of life pretty convincingly, in a story that I think most readers in middle years may find worth reading.

Among the places the Winter visitor to Florida is likely to want to see is the rocket base so often in the news nowadays, Cape Canaveral. *Spaceport U S A*, by Martin Caidin, is a richly illustrated and highly informative book about the Cape—its history, what goes on there, plans for the future—by a well-qualified authority in the field.

• • •

November is traditionally a month for special attention to books for young readers. This Autumn, as before, the offerings of American publishers in this field are very numerous, and many of those which appear highly interesting have not been published at the time I prepare this article. I can, however, make some suggestions and recommendations with real enthusiasm. Among the books for younger readers which have reached me I find especially worthy examples in the fields of American history, science—including natural history—and fiction.

My highest recommendation goes to *America Is Born*, by Gerald W. Johnson, a history of America down to 1787 for readers from 10 to 16. Mr. Johnson's reason for adding this, his first book for young readers, to his list of some 20 distinguished volumes chiefly dealing with American history has special appeal for Rotarians. For once I'm going to quote directly from the jacket of a new book:

It was the shock of becoming a grandfather, says Mr. Johnson, that made him decide to write this

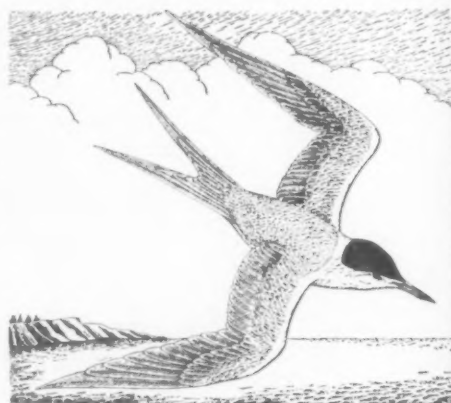
book. He wanted his grandson Peter to know that "it is in some ways better and in some ways worse to be an American than to be an Englishman, or a Frenchman, or a man of any other nationality"; and he wanted Peter to know exactly why. Such knowledge, Mr. Johnson believes, inevitably leads to an increased understanding of the rest of the world; and to understand other nations is the heaviest responsibility weighing upon the rising generation of Americans.

All Mr. Johnson's books have been distinguished for the clarity and vitality of their style. *America Is Born* demonstrates the fact that it isn't necessary to "write down" for young readers in order to reach and interest them. When Mr. Johnson needs a word that isn't in the educationists' standard vocabulary for the fifth grade, he uses it. But any youngster who has a moderate degree of intelligence and imagination will be instantly engaged and continuously interested by the vigor and liveliness, the play of humor, the picture-making quality of this work.

The organization of *America Is Born*, with its full treatment of the founding of the colonies and the European backgrounds, seems to me excellent. The selection of details is admirable. The vigorous and often amusing illustrations by Leonard Everett Fisher add to its appeal. Altogether this seems to me an outstanding book for young readers.

Of the same order of high excellence is *Billy Yank and Johnny Reb: How They Fought and Made Up*, by Earl Schenck Miers, a complete history of the Civil War for young readers. Here is the same immediacy of experience, the same vigor of movement, and a genuine impartiality which will give to young readers a truer sense of the war and a far deeper understanding of what it meant to the men and boys who fought in it than any textbook. This is

*Fond of fish is the common tern, which appears
in Wild Folk at the Seashore, by Carroll Fenton.*



a truly valuable addition to the current flood of Civil War books. I recommend it warmly.

In the field of natural history, my first choice is *Ingo, The Story of My Otter*, by Walter von Sanden. This is a very simple and quiet story of a pet otter, illustrated with charming photographs and full of amusing and exciting incidents vividly told. I found it absorbing and extremely enjoyable, and so I believe will younger readers. Another excellent animal biography, for readers of 8 to 12, is *Whooping Crane*, by Robert M. McClung, an authentic life story of a family of an almost extinct species. *Wild Folk at the Seashore*, by Carroll Lane Fenton, is a lavishly and brilliantly illustrated book of story-style information about the many kinds of living things which youngsters and their elders can find on the seashore. Any observant youngster who lives or vacations near the shore should be provided with this delightful book. It will be enjoyed by many who have to wait a while to see actually the fascinating things it describes and pictures. A long range of

prehistory is surveyed in a well-illustrated and clearly written book for readers from 10 to 14, *Before and After Dinosaurs*, by Lois and Louis Darling. A good feature of this book is its treatment of the relation of the famous prehistoric monsters to living creatures of today.

The best new book of fiction for young readers among the few I have had opportunity to examine is *Sea Venture*, by Willoughby Patton, an exceptionally well-told story of a boy who sailed for Jamestown in 1609, in the ship of Sir George Somers which was shipwrecked on Bermuda. There is history also in *Adventures of Isaac Knight*, *Indian Captive*, a true story of the old Northwest Territory retold by Ken McCutchan. *The Scarlet Sail*, by Betty Cavanna, is warmly recommended by my 14-year-old granddaughter.

* * *

Finally but of first importance, poetry. In *A Way of Knowing* Gerald D. McDonald has accepted a severe challenge: he has compiled "a collection of poems for boys." I think he has succeeded.

The landing of the Pilgrims in America is depicted by Leonard Everett Fisher in America Is Born, by Gerald W. Johnson, a book of history for readers from 10 to 16.



NOVEMBER, 1959

BEST BOOK?

PRIZES totalling \$150 await readers of *The Rotarian* entering John T. Frederick's contest on "The Best Book I Read in 1959." Readers are asked to tell in a brief review of not more than 300 words what book most aroused their admiration in 1959, and why. The review judged best will receive \$75; second best, \$50; and third best, \$25. Winning entries will be published in *The Rotarian*. Address your review to Best Book Contest, *The Rotarian*, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Ill., U.S.A. The contest closes January 1, 1960. For further information, see page 43 of the October issue.

—The Editors

No boy will like every poem in this collection, of course. But few boys will fail to like some of them, and for many boys this book will be a revelation of the appeal poetry can have. I recommend it heartily. I count Robert Frost the best American poet of today. I welcome with delight the appearance of a book of his poems especially selected for young readers, *You Come Too*. Please consider this book for your family's Christmas. It will be a precious lifetime possession.

* * *

Books reviewed, publishers, and prices:
McKay's Guide to Bermuda, the Bahamas and the Caribbean, Eleanor Cowles Gellhorn (McKay, \$5).—*The Everglades*, Marjory Stoneman Douglas (Rinehart, \$1.95).—*How to Retire to Florida*, George and Jane Dusenbury (Harper, \$3.75).—*Every Day Is Sunday*, Willard Temple (Crown, \$3.50).—*Spaceport U S A*, Martin Caidin (Dutton, \$4.95).—*America Is Born*, Gerald W. Johnson (Morrow, \$3.95).—*Billy Yank and Johnny Reb*, Earl Schenck Miers (Rand McNally, \$3.50).—*Ingo*, Walter von Sanden (Longmans, \$2.50).—*Whooping Crane*, Robert E. McClung (Morrow, \$2.50).—*Wild Folk at the Seashore*, Carroll Lane Fenton (Day, \$3.50).—*Before and After Dinosaurs*, Lois and Louis Darling (Morrow, \$2.95).—*Sea Venture*, Willoughby Patton (Longmans, \$2.95).—*Adventures of Isaac Knight*, Ken McCutchan (Greenwich, \$2.75).—*The Scarlet Sail*, Betty Cavanna (Morrow, \$2.95).—*A Way of Knowing*, Gerald D. McDonald (Crowell, \$3.50).—*You Come Too*, Robert Frost (Holt, \$3).

Rotarian Authors

The Statistical Basis of Quality Control Charts for Business and Factory Managers (Asia Publishing House, Contractor Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1, India, Rs 6.50), by S. K. Ekambaram, of Mysore, India.

Your Memory (Exposition Press, 386 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y., \$2.75), by O. W. ("Bill") Hayes, of Temple, Tex. How to use untapped memory resources and "develop a Univac memory in seven days."

The Cherokee Nation (Ivan Allen Company, Atlanta, Ga.), by Ivan Allen, of Atlanta, Ga. The story of the Cherokee Indians.



Peeps at Things to Come

By Roger W. Truesdail, Ph.D.

Gifts for Him

■ **Temperature and Humidity Indicator.** The relative humidity and temperature of the air can be read at a glance from a new five-inch dial without use of charts. A solid-brass casing contributes to the attractive appearance of the indicator, which can be mounted on the wall of office, home, or factory. The relative-humidity range is zero to 100 percent and the temperature range -10 degrees to 190 degrees Fahrenheit.

■ **Golf-Stroke Reducer.** A 40-foot space in the yard permits golf practice by driving a real golf ball full power with woods or irons. This new elastic-cord device permits tee up and the position of the ball return indicates slice, hook, or straight drive.

■ **Soldering Irons.** Designed for the do-it-yourself enthusiast, handyman, and hobbyist, three companion inexpensive electric soldering irons in 30-, 60-, and 80-watt sizes feature pre-tinned replaceable tips.

■ **Glowing Pen.** A unique ball-point pen is designed for use in the dark as well as for regular daylight writing. Press the top button and it's ready for normal writing. Press a small switch on the side and a directed beam of light is thrown on the writing surface making possible legible writing—even in total darkness. It is designed for use at sales meetings, at illustrated lectures, and in the classroom. Also for those who get midnight inspirations and need to jot them down without turning on a room lamp. It also makes a handy and efficient miniature flashlight to find keyholes in the dark, read menus and theater programs, search out 'phone numbers, and dial numbers in poorly lighted telephone booths. It is manufactured in West Germany and distributed in the United States.

■ **Shaving Gear Rack.** A white satin-finished aluminum rack, which measures 6½ by 5½ by 3½ inches, provides storage for shaving gear—electric or safety razor—and shaving cream, soap, and brush. It fits into the ordinary bathroom medicine cabinet, or it may be placed on a shelf or hung on the wall.

■ **Adding Machine-Slide Rule.** A West German-made pocket-sized calculator

combines a 13-scale slide rule on one side and a small precision adding machine on the other. The slide rule has a five-inch scale length with high-fidelity engraved graduations on plastic that resists temperature changes, thereby assuring permanency and accuracy. The adding machine adds and subtracts to 999,999 and includes an automatic credit-balance window. It is made of aluminum and brass and comes with a detailed and graphic instruction book and green leather carrying case. It has a U.S.A. distributor.

For Her

■ **Double-Deck Snack Table.** Buffet suppers can be served on porch or patio, lawn or poolside, den or living room, from a smartly designed snack-table ensemble. It consists of a base with lower tray to hold glasses, a removable beverage and ice bucket, a removable upper tray for sandwiches and hors d'oeuvres, and a removable relish tray. It may be used indoors and outdoors as the finish is baked on. The large trays are 20 inches in diameter and the complete unit is 26 inches high.

■ **Golf-Club Carrier.** Weighing just 20 ounces, a new type of aluminum plastic carrier is designed for the duffer and the expert. It holds eight clubs, three balls, tees, pencil, and scorecard. It has a form-fitting hand grip, is well balanced, and stands erect due to a bottom spike. Men are said to like it too.

■ **Window Decorations.** Ingenious reusable Christmas window and mirror decorations of plastic adhere without use of glue. More than 100 yuletide cut-outs include the traditional favorites of Santas, Christmas trees, reindeer, stars, snowflakes, candles, and bells in green, red, and white colors.

■ **Row of Hooks.** An attractive handy accessory for homes as well as offices for hanging clothing in closets or entry halls is a one-inch tubing with the hooks welded on and finished in bright chrome. Two screws make it easy to mount and remove for decorating or for changing the height. It is available in two-foot to six-foot lengths.

■ **Portable Grooming Kit.** A cleverly designed plastic kit has a built-in mirror and a nylon bristle brush and two

seven-inch fine- and coarse-toothed combs which clip to the inside of the lid. It measures 8¾ by 4¾ by 2¾ inches and has an adhesive backing for easy wall mounting without use of hook or screws. It may be carried in a suitcase or an auto glove compartment. Uses suggested are for the bathroom, bedroom, golf and school lockers, sportsmen, motorboats, trailers, and offices.

For Theirs

■ **New Games.** One manufacturer makes available the following three ingenious games: (1) *Concentration* is based on the format of a popular television show. Players build up suspense and rivalry through matching hidden items and numbers to work out picture word puzzle solutions. A changer box provides 30 feet of different puzzles. (2) *Spot Cash* gives each player a chance to double his beginning stake by means of clever cue and jackpot cards. (3) *Try-It Maze* is a focus for family fun. A clear plastic maze filled with a series of traps challenges the player to get a small ball through the passages from one side to the other side.

■ **Party Table.** An all-metal folding table is designed for four little "partygoers." The heavy-gauge metal top and seats have a baked-enamel finish to resist chipping and staining and they are washable. Made of furniture steel, the legs and frame are aluminum treated to withstand rough treatment indoors or out. A wide metal supporting foot attached to each leg prevents sinking in soft soil or sand and each foot is equipped with furniture glides to save floors. The top measures 20 inches in diameter, the over-all height is 22 inches, and the seat height is 12 inches. The top disengages and the legs fold compactly for storage.

■ **Thrill Game.** In a new toy, players take turns starting each race by dropping five different colored marbles into the top of the 14-inch-high race way made up of four different colored plastic tracks that snap apart and nest for storing. Regardless of the order at the start, the winner is uncertain until each player receives his score according to his final position. It is a good family game since it holds the interest of both adults and children.

■ **Hoop Ball.** An unusual aluminum toy challenges the skill and coordination of the child. It consists of two green enameled hoops with a red plastic ball for each. The experienced performer can keep the plastic balls gyrating in both hoops by a coordinated circular motion of the hands. A number of variations in operation are possible.

Readers wishing further information about any product mentioned may address inquiries to "Peeps," THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. They will be promptly forwarded to the manufacturer.

The Clubs... in Action

News from Rotary's 10,300

Clubs in 114 lands.

BUSY IN BEAVER VALLEY

There is a big brick home in the heart of Beaver County, Pa., that stands as a symbol of hope for 360 handicapped children this year. It is the headquarters and treatment center of the local Society for Crippled Children, an organization started 37 years ago by the Rotary Club of Beaver Falls. In 1922 the members visited 1,500 local boys and found more than 100 in poor health or in some way physically handicapped. Many were receiving no treatment. Thus the Society was born. It progressed slowly, gaining new vigor in 1933 when money from Easter Seal sales came in. As more Rotary Clubs were formed in Beaver Valley—Ambridge, Aliquippa, Beaver, Midland, New Brighton, and Rochester—their members rallied to the Society's cause with a variety of fund-raising projects. Today the Society has its own building, purchased in 1949, and is directed by a board composed entirely of Rotarians. It has a budget of \$40,000 annually, and cares for about 360 handicapped cases. Some 2,500 children have been treated since 1922. There are clinics for orthopedics,



Photo: Rotary-No-Yomo

Farmers of Fukui, Japan, bring their electric motors to the shop of Rotarian Miyoji Ito for a free cleaning and inspection. It is Rotarian Ito's personal project to better rural-urban relations. He has offered the service since 1953.

speech and physical therapy, and provisions for surgery, transportation, Summer camping, and psychological examinations. The most recent addition is a classroom for handicapped children unable to attend public schools.

TOWN AND COUNTRY TEAM

The urban community of Centralia, Ill., and the rural community about it long have enjoyed an especially friendly relationship. Like the kitten which grew into a cat, no one could say just when this came about, but all agree that it has occurred. And they all agree that one of the things which contributed mightily to the situation is the annual Farmers' Night banquet held by the Centralia Rotary Club. A few weeks ago 130 Rotarians, farmers, and other guests gathered about four long tables in the dining room of a local church and launched the 27th such event. They ate, they sang, they talked, they had a good time, proving once more that acquaintanceship still is the basis of successful rural-urban relations.

WET AND HAPPY

It sounded like a convention of crows had moved into Main Street in Blayney, Australia, that bright December day. Dozens of boys and girls clad in col-



Swimming lessons: big splash for Blayney kids (see item).

orful bathing suits, towels draped about their shoulders, all were talking at once about an exciting event in their young lives: their first swimming lesson. Such an occasion might scarcely raise a ripple in a town blessed with a pool or near-by lake. But in Blayney, where opportunities for water recreation are bone dry, it made a welcome splash. Building a pool, local Rotarians had decided, would be a long-term project. In the meantime they arranged to transport children 9 to 12 to a pool in Bathurst, 25 miles away, where instructors were ready to give a ten-week course in swimming. They expected 100 children might respond. More than 250 signed up. So that first Saturday (see photo), and for nine Saturdays following, Rotarians and their wives (who sewed farthings on elastic wristbands for the children so they could easily identify them at the pool) took turns shepherding the youngsters in automobiles and chartered busses, and watching over them in the pool. At the end of the period 130 children had learned to swim, and the busses and cars used to transport them had rolled over 4,000 extra miles. The project caught the imagination of other citizens who helped the Rotary Club meet the £250 cost.

In Grove, Okla., which is situated on the banks of the 46,000-acre Grand Lake O' the Cherokees in the heart of a large Oklahoma resort area, everyone seemed to be getting into the swim—except local children. So when the State opened a swimming pool near by, Grove Rotarians sponsored swimming lessons for 123 youngsters, almost all of whom earned be-



Joan Melvin slices into the pool in a meet sponsored by Rotarians of the South Side of St. Joseph (see item).

ginners' certificates this year. The Club hopes to sponsor the lessons annually. . . . Rotarians of Salisbury, N. C., teamed up with the local YMCA to stage a big swimming meet for amateurs. Nearly 250 youngsters from 12 cities participated. . . . The annual swimming meet sponsored by the Rotary Club of the South Side of St. Joseph, Mo., was run off with the smoothness of a mill pond in August. Club members manned the rôles of starters, timers, and organizers for the sixth straight year.

MILESTONE IN FRESNO'S FUNLAND

When 6-year-old Jenny Newquist bought a ticket for a ride on the miniature train in the Roeding Park Playland in Fresno, Calif., things began to happen. "Congratulations," said the ticket clerk. "You're our 3 millionth patron. Here, have these gifts on us." Officers of the four Rotary Clubs in Fresno which sponsor "Rotary Playland" loaded Jenny's arms with a baton, a cane, candy, popcorn, a parasol, a monkey on a stick, and, to the delight of her three young brothers, a string of 50 tickets for other rides in the park. The event marked a happy milestone in the children's amusement-park venture. In a plan sparked by the Rotary Club of North Fresno in 1955, all Fresno Rotarians formed a nonprofit corporation. They sold promissory notes, drew up a contract with the city, purchased equipment, built the playland, and opened for business in May, 1955. Today the playland is worth \$150,000. All debts have been paid and profits are being returned to the city for improvements to other park facilities. No Rotarian receives any pay for his work. And Fresno people, who buy some 10,000 tickets (at 10 cents apiece) on a typical Summer Sunday, like the park and its atmosphere of wholesome fun.



PLAQUE FOR A HERO

Caught in a gas explosion which rocked the Ellis Auditorium in Memphis, Tenn., chief engineer Emerson S. Boland suffered burns on more than half his body. Despite his injuries he put in an alarm and stayed on the job in the boiler room, preventing further havoc, until firemen reached the scene. For his heroism in line of duty the Rotary Club of Memphis gave Engineer Boland its second annual Vocational Service award, an engraved plaque, during a recent Club meeting.

SALUTE TO THE SERVICEMEN

When military officers of Allied countries arrive at Fort Sill, Okla., for a nine-month course in either the Field Artillery School or the Guided Missile Center, the U. S. Army assigns each a military sponsor. These men aid them in their military training and in military social functions. Rotarians and other persons in the near-by town of Lawton, Okla., serve

as civilian sponsors, a relationship which visiting officers and townspeople value greatly. Rotarians, in cooperation with the Lawton Women's Forum, invite the officers to their homes, to their churches, to a variety of social gatherings. In addition the Club devotes one Rotary meeting a year to the entertainment of the officers. A group picture is taken and a copy given to each guest.

Officers from China and Switzerland were the first two guests of the Rotary Club of Columbus, Ga., in its new International Service project. The Club invites Allied officers attending the U. S. Army Infantry School at Fort Benning to its weekly meetings, and shows slides of each guest's home country before he is introduced.

MIND OVER MATTER

Traditionally, only the proved athlete wins and wears a "letter," a block initial displayed on a sweater of the high-school or college colors. The proved scholar? He gets only a report card. In Brownsville, Tex., school officials booted out this tradition and awarded big "B" letter-sweaters to outstanding students—boys and girls—in each of four basic subjects: English, mathematics, science, and social studies. Local Rotarians sparked the idea and bought the sweaters. They hope to make the awards an annual affair.

Many Rotary Clubs, in fact, are throwing the civic spotlight upon the good scholar. Rotarians of Glen Ridge, N. J.; Franklin, N.C.; and Pryor and Nowata, Okla., fêted honor graduates of high schools in their respective communities. It was the 30th annual event of its kind sponsored by the Nowata Rotary Club. In Glen Ridge and in Pryor, parents of the honor students



Photo: Gustafson

Harry Carboni was up in the air when he won a \$600 scholarship from Rotarians of Ridgefield, Conn. Now he's deep in engineering studies at the University of Connecticut.

were invited to the banquet, and in Franklin a local Rotarian hand carved a plaque for the school valedictorian. . . . The Rotary Club of Fair Oaks, Calif., saluted nine top graduates of the local high school. The four-year report card for the valedictorian and the salutatorian were shown on a screen with an opaque projector. . . . Rotarians of McKeesport, Pa., invited 110 high-school honor students to their "First Annual Honors Night." . . . In Socorro, N. Mex., Rotarians awarded bronze plaques to scholastic leaders of eight public schools.

IN THE MAESTRO'S HONOR

Early next month the 33 Rotarians of Järvenpää, Finland, will honor the birthday of the late Finnish composer Jan Sibelius. It will be the second such ceremony in memory of their former honorary Club member. Last year, on December 8, the Club laid a wreath on Sibelius' tomb and presented Mme. Sibelius with a bouquet. That evening the Club gave

Seven Sylacauga, Ala., Rotarians took turns at the throttle during the maiden run of their Club's most recent contribution to a city park.

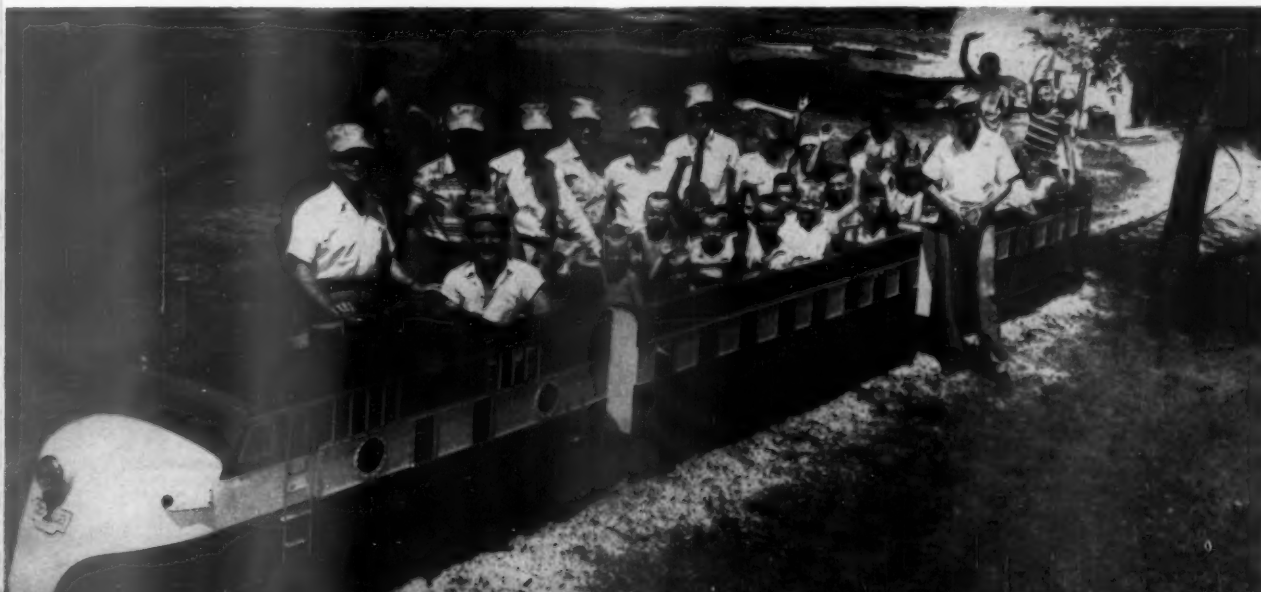




Photo: Götcher

Rotarians of Kenilworth, N. J., were the moving force behind a project to transport a building donated by a local bank to its new foundations in a near-by Boy Scout camp.

a program consisting of talks on personal contacts with Sibelius, a lecture on one of his compositions, and recitals of his music. And in a gesture which surely would have pleased the maestro greatly, the Club awarded the first grant from its recently established "Jan Sibelius Fellowship Foundation" to a young composer of Järvenpää.

NO HOLDS BARRED

It was time, a member of the Rotary Club of Waterville, Me., suggested not long ago, for his Club to sit back and take an appraising look at itself. "We're 40 years old this year," he said. "Why not have all the members under 40 years of age make a study of our Club and tell us just what they think we could do to improve it. No holds barred." A few months ago the 40-and-unders put a ten-page report on the desk of their Club President, the results of 200 hours of Committee study. Its suggestions, some of which have already been put in practice: new badges, an information sign for Rotary Club visitors, new Club-bulletin format, a classification survey, and others touching upon everything from fellowship to finances. "A great help to the Club," said its President. And for the members of the study group,

a "real experience in Rotary information and fellowship."

FELLOWSHIP TO THE FORE

Rotarians of Champaign and Urbana, Ill., have discovered that you can pursue fellowship as well as a ball on the golf links. They teed off in friendly competition a short time ago, and several hooks, slices, and dubbed putts later totalled up the cards to find Champaign the winner. But as in past years—it's an annual event—Rotary fellowship was declared the medalist.

THE MUSIC MEN

Jimmy plays a clarinet, Susan the violin. Ralph plays a trumpet, and so on down the list of 72 youthful musicians. They form the Foothill Youth Orchestra, and every Friday from 4 to 6 P.M. they gather to rehearse for their next concert. Rotarians of Crescenta-Canada, Calif., and members of three other local service groups sponsor the orchestra. Heading into its second year it has a list of 30 young musicians, age 13 to 17, hoping to fill a spot in the group. Rotarian J. Hobert McLaughlin manages the orchestra, which draws large and appreciative audiences at every performance.

WEST PERTH'S SERVICE

The hollow whack of a racquet meeting a tennis ball is one of Australia's more familiar signs of Spring, and one of the reasons why the land down under sits atop the world of tennis. In Perth, Australia, youngsters up to 17 years old are trading strokes on a brand-new court, the latest addition to the Charles Street Youth Center by the Rotary Club of West Perth. Club members raised £1,200 through the sponsorship of a large festival. Public donations and support by State and city agencies doubled the construction fund. The money was given to the Methodist Church, which operates the center, though Rotarians helped guide the project until completion. The court includes lighting for night play and restroom facilities.

18 NEW CLUBS

Since last month's listing of new Clubs in this department, Rotary has entered 18 more communities in many parts of the world. The new Clubs

Photo: Rotarian R. N. Agarwala



In a curtain call after their performance of Indian cultural dances the members of the Himalaya Kala Mandir hear the applause of Darjeeling citizens. Local Rotarians sponsored the show, using the proceeds to buy books for students and to aid in the Village Uplift Work.

(with their sponsors in parentheses) are Bhagalpur (Patna), India; Alvares Machado (Presidente Prudente), Brazil; Port Allen (Baton Rouge), La.; Hammenhög (Simrishamn), Sweden; Virginia (Bloemfontein), Union of South Africa; Schleswig (Kiel), Germany; Hinsdale (Western Springs), Ill.; Brecon, Wales; Northeast Houston (Houston), Tex.; Manchester South, England; Devizes, England; Yardley and Sheldon, England; Berry (Kiama), Australia; Ceres (Worcester), Union of South Africa; Piedmont (Oakland), Calif.; Vitória-Oest (Vitória), Brazil; General Las Heras (Cañuelas), Argentina; Vienna-West (Vienna), Austria.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE GIFTED

Educators in a number of U. S. high schools and colleges are currently scrutinizing curriculums with an eye to opportunities offered the gifted student. In communities where money and instructional talent make it possible, some have instituted advanced educational programs for youth. Such is the case in El Paso, Tex., where Rotarians and other business leaders have joined school officials in establishing a stepped-up science and mathematics course

Photo: Palm Desert Chamber of Commerce



Singer Bing Crosby (left), honorary Mayor of Palm Desert, Calif., rallies behind a library project sponsored by the Rotary Club and other local groups. He gives a check to Hal Kapp. At the right is Club President J. Phil Franklin.

for high-school pupils of exceptional ability. One part of it is a science seminar. Last year 24 students selected through competitive tests attended 2½-hour Wednesday-night sessions which consisted of science lectures, experiments, and individual discussion periods (see photo). Summer-vacation activities for the 24 students included a 30-hour course designed to improve the reading rate and comprehension level in scientific and mathematical literature, a five-day field trip to observe modern industrial processes, and a mathematics institute. This last activity is partially sponsored by the El Paso Rotary Club, whose members contributed \$500. The 22-day review of higher mathematics is taught by a college professor.

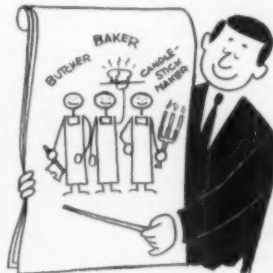
CAREER DECISION

More and more Rotary Clubs are helping boost youths over one of their toughest hurdles: the selec-



A science seminar sparked by the Rotary Club of El Paso, Tex., lets high-school students dig as deep into scientific theory as their mental tools will carry them (see item).

tion of a career. They are doing it through "Careers Conferences," vocational-information projects designed to help young people make intelligent decisions at the crucial secondary-school level. The ninth such event sponsored by Rotarians of Moundville, W. Va., is a typical effort. More than 500 high-school juniors and seniors gathered for a one-day program led off by a general assembly and introduction of leaders. Later the youths split into discussion groups where they plied the



leaders, Moundville Rotarians, with questions ranging from "Do you like your work?" to "How much do you pay an apprentice bricklayer?" In a Careers Conference sponsored by the Rotary Club of Bombay Suburban (West), India, the purpose and results were similar to those of the Moundville project. The session was keynoted by G. L. Mehta, an honorary Club member and former Indian Ambassador to the U.S.A. "Social conditions in contrast to the stratified and static society of 50 years ago," he said, "are today highly mobile and dynamic. The complexity of modern commercial and industrial life calls for special guidance to young boys and girls before they start their careers." The students heard talks by distinguished men in the fields of social work, industry, marketing, and engineering, and later participated in discussions with them. Full details on how to sponsor such a conference in your town are available in Paper No. 554, *Making a Life*. A free copy may be obtained from Rotary's headquarters in Evanston, Ill.

Yes and No, Professor!

'Too Many Half-Truths'

A *Hard Look at Higher Education* will leave the professional educators who are also Rotarians wondering whether the high caliber of the editorial policy of *THE ROTARIAN* is still there.

Frankly, Mr. Marsh's article was full of too many half-truths to appear in a leading magazine. One just doesn't expect that sort of writing in *THE ROTARIAN*.

—ROBERT L. HITCH, *Rotarian*
Director, Teacher Education
Ferris Institute
Big Rapids, Michigan

Time for Criticism

It is time that professional educators became more open-minded about receiving criticism. Too many of them today accuse their critics of being "agin" education and they come up with old bromides like "life adjustment" and "child centered" rather than book centered" to justify the lack of a solid curriculum. Too frequently graduates of our teachers colleges are somewhat less cultured because the schools do not try to stimulate intellectual interests.

—HAROLD DUNN
Stormville, New York

The Price of Democracy

The U.S.A. is paying the price of experiment and demonstration to the effect that each person in this democracy can be more than he is. We are taking the long way, as we have in history, of showing the world that man can live with man where man is aided. There is awareness of the need for excellence. There is recognition that the best minds will seek appropriate challenge notwithstanding the welter of confusions before them. There is a greater recognition that all must be expanded somewhat before the expansion Mr. Marsh seeks may take place.

—T. H. MILLMAN, M.D., *Rotarian*
Physician
Leaksville-Spray, North Carolina

'Whence Came Achievements?'

Many educators have by now come to expect little attention to achievements but considerable attention to or criticism of any shortcomings. Let Mr. Marsh write an article of commendation on education and see what happens to it. He could call attention to the strides made in medicine and the increased longevity of man or point to the highest economic standard of living ever achieved by man. He might even single out achievements in science which set

IN OUR September, 1959, issue we presented an article *A Hard Look at Higher Education*, by Joseph F. Marsh, president of Concord College in Athens, West Virginia, and former Rotary Foundation Fellow. We termed the article provocative and invited comment. We are getting it. Here are excerpts from a few of the letters we have received—offered as our symposium-of-the-month.—*The Editors*.



criteria of excellence in the world. Certainly he should not forget our ability to defend a way of life in our country which, with all its faults, still has cherished rights and privileges enjoyed by few, if any other, people in the history of the world.

To Mr. Marsh I would ask, "From whence came these achievements?" Surely education must have had some part in this. Would he have us believe that these achievements were made independently of our educational program or that they possibly were made in spite of "the uneducated teacher who perpetuates ignorance at the elementary- and secondary-school levels?"

—A. EWING KONOLD, *Rotarian*
Educator
Northridge, California

Not Satisfied with Education

I, a retired rear admiral in the United States Navy, returned to college in 1953 in order to get a license to teach in the secondary schools of Alabama. I also instructed in the same college. I was an instructor in the junior high for three years and am now in my eighth semester of chemistry and mechanical drawing in the high school. Our educational system in this country has many problems. I think Dr. Conant has put his finger on the things we need to do to improve our elementary and secondary schools. The boys and girls who are in college tell me that they have to take some of the peculiar vocational-training courses Mr. Marsh mentions in order to

lighten their load of study and because the courses they really want are not staffed by sufficient teachers.

I am a licensed industrial engineer in the State of Alabama, which gives me some background for observation of operating efficiency and personnel management. I am not satisfied with the education offered today. I believe that Rotary should adopt a program which will move toward the suggestions of Mr. Marsh. I am willing to do my share.

—C. J. CATER, *Rotarian*
Educator
Anniston, Alabama

Evaluate Ourselves and Curriculum

All colleges, liberal arts and public institutions, should demand sound and substantial courses in the real meaning of the term "education." A college or university is a place of true learning, not to learn how to fish or watch football games, or to dissipate one's time and energy in mediocre vocationally aimed class work. In that philosophy I agree entirely with President Marsh. I wish, however, that criticism of public education could be more carefully considered and on better conclusions. I do not consider myself either an "educationist" or hold to the theory all learning is contained in 100 Great Books. I believe in education that has substance for the learner whether the specific subject matter has vocational merit or not. I believe in quality rather than quantity, but I also believe that the private institutions of higher education have no monopoly on quality today. The task is too large to perpetuate the name calling. Whether private or public, we must evaluate ourselves and our curriculum and face the tremendous challenge that is now presented to all of us. It will not be easy.

—EUGENE L. FREEL, *Rotarian*
President, Massachusetts
State Teachers College
North Adams, Massachusetts

Criticism Founded on Facts

I sincerely believe Joseph Marsh's criticism is founded upon facts—facts that will greatly retard the progress of the coming generation. Our word "education" is a misnomer. We are not educating; we are domesticating. To educate is to develop latent capabilities so that one may be strong to overcome the hampering obstacles of prejudice and environment in reaching out for truth. To domesticate is to train one to accept the prejudices, and to obey the conventions, of his environment. To

educate is to develop free activity. To domesticate is to train to a prescribed end for a prescribed purpose. The domesticated animal, whether a biped or a quadruped, believes what he is made to believe, and does what he is made to do. The educated being believes what appeals to his reason, and thinks for himself. To educate is to teach people *how* to think; to domesticate is to teach people *what* to think. The processes of domestication, toward which we are drifting, make for small, narrow, and prejudiced minds.

—THOMAS L. CLARKE, *Rotarian*
Justice of the Peace
Brown City, Michigan

'Quit Throwing Brickbats'

Many young people find a powerful incentive in studies which have definite vocational values. To these students such studies are more interesting, stimulating, and truly educative than purely cultural subjects.

Also, more college students than at any time in the past are now obtaining so-called "higher learning" by means of well-taught courses in the liberal arts and sciences.

In view of these and other pertinent facts, isn't it time to quit throwing brickbats? Instead, should not each interested person, after careful study of this complicated problem, use his energies to build up the kind of higher education he favors? Should we not, also, develop in every secondary and higher educational institution a student personnel program aimed at helping each student find his way into educative experiences suited to his interests and abilities in good physical, mental, and emotional condition to derive maximum benefit from those experiences?

—GEORGE E. MYERS, *Rotarian*
Retired Educator
Concordia, Kansas

'Battered Chestnut'

One may find things to criticize in the present American university, but Joseph Marsh has chosen that battered chestnut of the education major who is unable, who is enrolled in snap courses which are repetitive. That discussion is "old hat" now, if it ever was germane. It is hardly the central issue in higher education. . . .

A hard look at higher education would reveal that the perennial issues are (1) who shall be educated and for what purposes, (2) what should students learn and how, and (3) by whom are they to be taught. Currently these perennial concerns are magnified and distorted by the double demand for higher education which may be unprecedented in history. On the other hand, society demands more education for more people to produce our present

standard of living and to expand it. On the other hand, individuals, of whom there are so many of college age now, want more higher education for equally numerous and valid personal reasons. In this frame of reference one may take a hard look at higher education if he wishes to evaluate it.

—RICHARD W. BURKHARDT, *Rotarian*
Dean, Ball State Teachers College
Muncie, Indiana

Harsh Look Not Too Harsh

In my judgment Joseph Marsh's harsh look is none too harsh. For more than 50 years I have fought bitterly against the alien infiltration of the schools and colleges of America. When I began my career as an educator in 1906, the schools and colleges were still requiring students to do honest and difficult work in order to win a diploma or degree.

But at one of the great universities John Dewey, an eminent scholar and philosopher, was preaching the dangerous doctrine that a student should be permitted to follow his own inclinations

in the matter of subjects to be studied in college. . . . If the Kremlin had ordered it, the demoralization of education in America could not have been more complete. How can we hope to rebuild America unless we take a hard look at higher education and take effective action to root out progressive education? Progressive downward into wasted opportunity for education in this Science Age when America needs defense against highly trained Russian scientists.

—GLEASON L. ARCHER, *Rotarian*
Founder and Retired President
Suffolk University
Pembroke, Massachusetts

Re: Education Courses

I am a senior elementary-education major at Baylor University in Waco, Texas. I have taken several of the education courses which are "devoid of subject matter." Not only are we required to take such courses, but to obtain a Texas teaching certificate one must have 16 of these courses. Eight courses are the requirement for a major

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in any other field of study. Although I am planning to and wish to teach, I have often considered changing my major because I have felt that I am wasting my mind and time in these courses.

—JO ANN ODOM
Daughter of Rotarian
Memphis, Texas

Don't Get Despondent

Let's not get too despondent over higher education. There are many improvements to be made, but there are dedicated people working on the problems. There is a tremendous demand to hire college graduates from this highly criticized group. So far there hasn't been a shift to hiring people from foreign colleges. From this one could assume that there isn't too much dissatisfaction with the end result.

Good education revolves about outstanding teachers and professors. Let's face it: the supply will never catch up with the demand, so don't be too critical of certain isolated instances that need improvement.

—RALPH H. PETERSON, Rotarian
High-School Principal
Avenal, California

A 'Hard Look' Invited

I would invite President Marsh to take a "hard look" at the elementary-education program at my college—State University of New York College of Education at Cortland. Here an elementary-education student must complete 132 semester hours for a bachelor of science degree which requires at least 12 semester hours in science, 21 in English, 18 in social sciences (including sociology, American history, European history, geography, and American government), 6 in mathematics, 6 in music, 6 in art. None of the above courses has any "methodology" content whatsoever. We do require 36 semester hours in the field of education, of which 15 are earned for one semester of practice teaching. (If physicians need an internship, why not teachers?) The remaining 21 semester hours in education are geared to prepare the prospective teacher to use all the content she is getting in her academic courses when she enters the classroom. Is this bad?

—ANDREW M. BANSE, Rotarian
Professor of Music
Cortland, New York

Vocational Courses 'Childish'

The idea is abroad that everyone is entitled to go to college, so many unqualified go. One way to meet this situation is for the colleges to give these childish vocational-training courses Mr. Marsh speaks of, which require neither high-school education nor serious thinking. This is in line with the idea that

"adjustment to life" and not education is the object, and that necessary education can be obtained somehow without asking the pupil to do anything as uncomfortable as making a mental effort.

—F. W. ALTSTAETER, Rotarian
Retired U. S. Army Officer
Savannah, Georgia

New Appropriations No Cure

The article by Joseph Marsh, one of the best on the subject of higher education I have read, needed to be written and, more important, needs to be read. Heretofore we have substituted a cheering squad for careful thinking on this subject. Too many of our schoolmen have insisted there is nothing wrong with education which a new appropriation cannot cure.

—HICKS EPTON, Rotarian
Attorney at Law
Wewoka, Oklahoma

Need to Understand One Another

Since the speed of air travel has brought the world so near us, I don't believe the "bookworm" type of education for the masses will get us nearly as close socially and, thereby, peacefully as being able to understand ourselves and others.

With only about one-half of U. S. school children finishing high school, I don't believe stiffening the curriculum will help us. For those who have the ability and those who want to, I would say, "Joe, take 'em and create a super-race." We'll probably need some of them.

—CLAUDE V. COMER, Rotarian
Driver-Training Instructor
Madison, North Carolina

Write Your Legislators

As a prospective teacher, I have endured many wasteful hours of "methodology" courses which invariably indoctrinate with the philosophy of group conformity. If you and I wish to acquiesce to coming Caesars, prop up your feet—the job's well done. But if deep in your heart you still cherish a spark for our Republic, act. Write to



"No, thanks—coffee keeps me awake."

Rotary Foundation Builders

SINCE the report in the last issue of Rotary Clubs that have contributed to The Rotary Foundation on the basis of \$10 or more per member, 39 Clubs have become 100 percenters for the first time since July 1, 1959. As of September 14, 1959, \$68,100 had been received since July 1, 1959. The latest first-time 100 percent contributors (with Club membership in parentheses) are:

AUSTRALIA

St. Peters (23); Mossman (19); Trafalgar (27); Ayr (28); South Grafton (20); Mornington (37).

CANADA

Acton, Ont. (19).

DENMARK

Thisted (29).

FINLAND

Laitila (21); Asikkala (26); Kampi-Kampen (23); Kanta-Hollola (20); Puijo (Kuopio) (30); Salpausselkä (38).

GERMANY

Iserlohn (24).

JAPAN

Moka (26); Shirakawa (28).

MEXICO

Tuxtla Gutiérrez (22).

THE PHILIPPINES

Pasay (23).

SWEDEN

Mariestad (44).

SWITZERLAND

Lausanne (72).

UNITED STATES

Elwood, Ind. (30); Manning, Iowa (28); Crescent City, Calif. (40); Shepherd, Mich. (20); Nocona, Tex. (28);

Malvern, Ark. (34); Moab, Utah (39); Cartersville, Ga. (62); South Charleston, W. Va. (37); Henryetta, Okla. (40); Augusta, Mich. (22); South Euclid-Lyndhurst, Ohio (23); South Side Tulsa, Okla. (37); Rosemead, Calif. (15); New Canaan, Conn. (26); Athens, Westminster, Mass. (28); Danville, Ind. (31).

* * *

Clubs which have attained more than 100 percent status in contributions since July 1, 1959:

200 Percenters

East Detroit, Mich. (25); Colusa, Calif. (72); Dover, N. J. (66); Jerome, Idaho (48); Tilton, N. H. (27); Abingdon, Ill. (32); West York, Pa. (32); Hillsdale, Mich. (60); Yass, Australia (39); Dinuba, Calif. (90); Deposit, N. Y. (39); West Allis, Wis. (74); Sarina, Australia (18); Brookings, Oreg. (34); Red Lion, Pa. (44); Pleasantville, N. J. (47); Beatrice, Nebr. (80); Coronado, Calif. (97); Richmond, Ind. (98); Kochi, Japan (44); Ogaki, Japan (39).

300 Percenters

Rochester, Tex. (21); Ojai, Calif. (48); Doylestown, Pa. (61).

500 Percenters

Loving, N. Mex. (10).

900 Percenters

Riverside, N. J. (26).

* * *

Two additional Clubs became 100 percenters in the 1958-59 Rotary year. They are Toronto, Australia (35), and Brest, France (42).

your State solons and urge legislation which will allow teachers to take more courses in subjects they will teach and fewer courses in "methodology."

"Trends" have a way of exhausting themselves; only truth is eternal. Mr. Marsh's article will be a rallying call to many who read THE ROTARIAN.

MRS. H. B. HOUGHTON, JR.

Wife of Rotarian
Huntington, Indiana

More Rigorous Standards Needed

Vocational courses are crowding out the basic courses. As a consequence, our colleges are graduating accountants who do not know their arithmetic and teachers who cannot use the English language. As a teacher of economics, I have the problem of getting students to write term papers in understandable English. Grammar, spelling, and arithmetic are not stressed sufficiently in the grade and high schools, perhaps because the teachers were permitted to graduate from college without knowing their grammar, spelling, and arithmetic. Thus the vocationalizing policy is self-

defeating. We are trying to build houses without first laying foundations.

We need—we must have—more rigorous standards at both the pre-college and college levels.

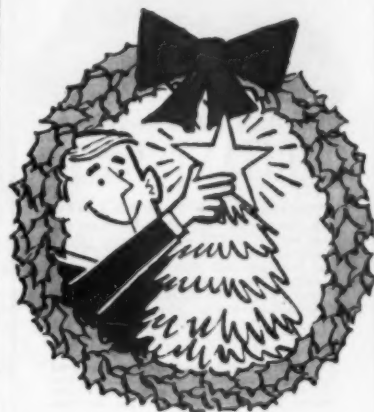
—OSCAR W. COOLEY, Rotarian
Economist
Ada, Ohio

'Analysis Should Shock Us'

President Marsh's thoughtful analysis of our teacher-training program over the country, of our watered-down educational offerings to America's students who would be our future teachers, should shock us all into thinking, too. However, the alternative is not as readily found as might seem, nor as we might wish. One big handicap in promoting improvement in an area like Nebraska, where teacher shortage is acute, is that we must use what material we have offered to us or just close some schoolrooms and thus overcrowd classes for others.

—MRS. EDW. L. KOKES
Wife of Rotarian
Ord, Nebraska

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These Rotarians...

**Their honors, records,
unusual activities**

STILL Steaming. For the first time since 1896, the United States will have an official entry in the famed November 1 "Emancipation Day" journey of antique cars from London to Brighton, England. Piloting his 1899 Locomobile steamer in the 57-mile run will be ROTARIAN WARREN WEIANT, of Newark, Ohio. Since 1896 the run has taken place each year to commemorate the repeal of the laws which once prescribed that every automobile should be preceded by a man on foot carrying a red warning flag; top legal speed was four miles an hour. In 1896 the top legal speed was raised to 12 miles an hour, and English motorists celebrated their new-won "freedom of the road" with a run which still continues, and which is limited to cars built before 1905.

Durable. Just about everyone in Emmaus, Pa., knew that Dr. CHARLES A. BACHMAN had been practicing dentistry there a long, long time. But few realized how long it had been until 115 fellow Rotarians and others gave him a testimonial dinner as part of the town's centennial celebration. The length of time: 59 years. At 86 he's still in active practice!

He Profits Most . . . When MAURICE NICKELSON, president of a screw-machine company in Clio, Mich., devised a set of hand controls so that a polio-stricken youth in his town could drive a car, he wasn't thinking of profit. He not only donated his time, but materials too. Yet his good deed, it turned out, proved beneficial to ROTARIAN NICKELSON as well. In the process of devising the controls, he solved a vital problem in an invention he'd been working on for five years—an automatic throttle control for cars so that a driver could rest his foot on long drives. Now, eight years since he first thought of it, the device is on the market and the inventor has high hopes for it.

Like Father . . . When R. V. RAGHAVA RAO, of Vijayawada, India, became Secretary of his Rotary Club at the tender age of 22, he made news—but now he's made some more, for at 26 he is the Club President. Fellow Club members think he may be the youngest in the world. An additional surprising fact: also serving as President of his Rotary Club this year is R.



A familiar Rotary scene: a father-and-son induction ceremony, except—this time the son is inducting the father. Milton H. Price welcomes H. Layton Price into the Borger, Tex., Club.

HARIPRASADA RAO, of Chirala, India, RAGHAVA's father.

Light for the Blind. Blind and near-blind children and adults of Lisbon, Portugal, know Rotary well. For the past 20 years Rotarians of their city have helped them to become self-sufficient, useful, happy citizens. It started with a gift of special canes to identify the bearers as visually handicapped. The project evolved into a school initiated by the Rotary Club but supported by several organizations in which visually deficient children were taught by special methods and prepared for useful lives. Recently the project was given a giant boost. MARTIN SEIN,



Sein

THE ROTARIAN

Brody gets his men!

1.



Al Brody was ambitious and it was his hopeful dream
To weld his up and coming men into a winning team.
But fast as they grew capable, they thwarted his intentions
By taking off to larger firms for benefits and pensions.

2.



"My company's a training school," poor Al was in a stew,
"We're oversmall to offer all the benefits, I'm through!"
His Travelers' man replied, "Not so! We have a plan so neat
A company with ten or more employees *can* compete!

3.



"Group life and health insurance," itemized his trusty man,
"Major medical and pensions can be worked into a plan.
It's simple to administer, you use our handy kit—
Your geniuses are happy *and* the cost won't hurt a bit."

4.



Al smiled, "I'm sold, so sign me up. I'll notify my staff."
Now Brody has a winning team and sales are off the graph.
If *you* have over ten employees*, quickly check this plan.
It can be fitted to your needs by your own Travelers' man.

*Minimum of 15 required in Florida.



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MIAMI'S FABULOUS

SEAQUARIUM

RICHENBACHER CAUSEWAY

a petroleum refiner from Rumania who became a Lisbon Rotarian in 1956, established a foundation to further the work of rehabilitating the blind and launched it with a donation of half a million dollars. Officially separate from the Club, the Foundation will nevertheless employ the time and talents of all Lisbon Rotarians—including 1958-59 CLUB PRESIDENT HENRIQUE MOUTINHO, a distinguished ophthalmologist who has been among the greatest enthusiasts in the Club project. To recognize MARTIN SEIN's great generosity, the Club turned a regular meeting into a "homage luncheon" and made him an honorary member—while Portugal's Minister of Health and Ambassadors and other diplomatic representatives from the U.S.A., England, France, Belgium, The Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and Brazil looked on and applauded.

Men Who Came to Dinner. "A terrific experience," says THOMAS A. HANSEN, Governor of Rotary District 749, in reference to a recent, unusual project of his. "Our District is so small that mileage is no factor in our travel, so I invited all the Presidents of my Clubs (41 of them) to be my guests for dinner—Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday—of one week. The tremendous amount of suggestions that we were able to share was really surprising. The enthusiasm was contagious. . . . Now they feel that they can talk with each other and visit with each other more freely."

Boosted. A small-town newspaper editor has taken over the reins of one of New York City's largest and most influential newspapers. He is ROBERT M. WHITE II, co-publisher of the Mexico, Mo., *Evening Ledger*. Widely honored ROTARIAN WHITE, called upon by the new owners of the New York *Herald Tribune* to bring it "new vigorous leadership," isn't dazed by the Big Town. "If human nature is a fairly universal product," says the *Tribune's* new president and executive editor, "then it seems to me that what we know about how a printed page affects human nature in one place applies somewhat in another—and it doesn't really matter

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whether that printed page is going before 10,000 readers or 500,000."

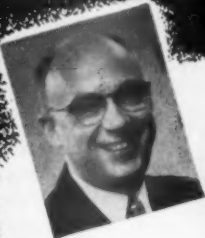
Old Soldier. A cake with khaki-colored icing and a Rotary pin with a red ruby were recently given BEN LEAR, retired U. S. Army general, as the Rotary Club of Memphis, Tenn., marked the 80th birthday of the distinguished local veteran by granting him honorary membership. A veteran of the Spanish-American War, a former commanding general of the Cavalry Division, organizer of the Second Division, in World War II Deputy Commander of the European Theater of Operations, four-star GENERAL LEAR kept busy after his retirement by strengthening the Salvation Army of Memphis—an accomplishment recognized some time ago by the dedication in Memphis of the Salvation Army's BEN LEAR Citadel.

Rotarian Honors. Lord Mayor of Belfast, Northern Ireland, is ROBERT GEORGE CALDWELL KINAHAN, 42, who is believed to be the youngest man ever to hold the position. . . . Winner of the U. S. national bolt-rifle championship for the second year in a row was AMMON BELL, of Hummelstown, Pa. . . . HERBERT J. TAYLOR, Chicago, Ill., Past President of Rotary International, has received an "American Success Story Award" from the Free Enterprise Awards Association. The citation stated he had "won an enduring place in the history of American endeavor by achieving success despite adversity through industry, sacrifice, and ethics symbolizing the success possible under our free enterprise system." . . .



Four Stillwater, Okla., Rotarians and their wives are celebrating their golden wedding anniversaries this year: (seated) Rotarian and Mrs. Peyton Glass, Mrs. and Rotarian W. H. Wilcox; (standing) Rotarian and Mrs. Carl P. Thompson, Mrs. and Rotarian E. Gray.

NOVEMBER, 1959



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SEE THE FAMOUS CYPRESS
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PACKING PLANT OF
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Open a Philco-Bendix Self-Service Laundry Store! Many store owners, executives, professional people—businessmen of all kinds—are going into the self-service laundry business. The reasons are obvious. Many of these new-type laundry stores are delivering a 25% return on a small capital investment.

Here are some of the facts: The coin-operated laundry business is one of the fastest-growing businesses in the country. Customers simply come into the store, wash and dry their clothes in metered machines and leave.

Minimum supervision required. A coin-operated laundry needs no attendant. Only a couple of hours a week are required to empty the coin boxes and supervise efficient operation. There are no credit problems—strictly a cash business. Machine repair and daily maintenance can be contracted to local people. An owner can spend full time with his regular business or practice and let the coin store run itself.

Why are they so successful? Philco-Bendix coin-operated laundry stores offer a customer up to 65% saving over attended-type wash-and-dry service. They are convenient for busy people because they remain open 24 hours a day, seven days a week. They give customers a chance to do their own washing—their own way.

Small initial investment. The cost of opening one of these stores equipped with Philco-Bendix Commercial Washers, the only complete line of commercial washers engineered for coin use, is surprisingly low. Only a small initial investment is required. The balance may be financed through Philco Finance Corporation. Return is so rapid that many investors amortize the total cost within a year.

Act now! Investigate this exciting business opportunity today! Send the coupon for full data on business locations in your area and help in all phases of planning, financing and promoting a successful coin store.



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Granted an honorary doctor of engineering degree by Purdue University was STEPHENSON B. BARNES, President of the Rotary Club of Toluca Lake, Calif. . . . *American*



Adams

Restaurant Magazine has named SOTIR C. ADAMS, of Danvers, Mass., to its "Hall of Fame," and has featured him in a biographical article. . . . ROTARIAN NORMAN S. MARSHALL, of New York, N. Y., National Commander of the Salvation Army of the United States, has been named a Knight Commander of the Order of Vasa by KING GUSTAF VI ADOLPHUS of Sweden.

DR. PHILIP C. BROOKS, of Independence, Mo., recently received a meritorious award from the U. S. General Services Administration for his work as Director of the Harry S. Truman Library. . . .

DAN M. KRAUSSE, of Big Spring, Tex., has been named one of the "Five Outstanding Young Texans for 1958" by the Texas Junior Chamber of Commerce. . . . Honored by his fellow Rotarians of Claremont, N. H., for his "35 years of devoted service to the people of Claremont" as a "physician, citizen, and friend" was DR. CHARLES F. KEELEY. . . . Named president of the Tri-States Association for Cripples was DR. BEN N. SALTZMAN, of Mountain Home, Ark., a Past District Governor of Rotary International. . . . One of 13 outstanding rural Scoutmasters recognized for their leadership recently by the Boy Scouts of America was HARLEY W. DUNN, JR., of Kimball, W. Va. He was awarded a scholarship at the Philmont Scout Ranch in New Mexico.

ROBERT D. ROUSE, JR., of Farmville, N. C., has been elected president of the North Carolina Association of Solicitors. . . . Author of *Portrait of an American Boy* in the July, 1959, issue of the *American Legion Magazine* was CORNELL B. BLANDING, of Syracuse, N. Y. . . . Named Associate Judge of the U. S. Patent and Customs Court of Ap-



A tall cake marks a tall day in the life of Rotarian and Mrs. Al Horowitz: their 50th anniversary. The West Hollywood, Calif., man recalled his emigration from Russia to the U. S. at the age of 8—and a doctor who predicted he would die before reaching 31.

peals, Washington, D. C., was ARTHUR M. SMITH, of Dearborn, Mich. . . . CHARLES W. DAVIS, of Detroit, Mich., has been named "Layman of the Year" by the 40,000-member YMCA of Metropolitan Detroit. . . . One of his nation's leaders in the field of agriculture, E. G. MCKIBBEN, of College Park, Md., recently completed his term as president of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. . . . A recent ceremony at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., honored retiring EARL WENTWORTH THOMSON as he was awarded the title of "Senior Professor Emeritus." . . . New president of the Texas Bar Association is A. J. FOLEY, of Amarillo.

Numismatist. Development of friendships between coin collectors of the U.S.A. and other lands was the purpose of a recent tour made by O. H. DODSON, a Champaign, Ill., Rotarian. Travelling under the auspices of the American Numismatic Association, of which he is president, he visited national numismatic societies in Denmark, Poland, the Soviet Union, Finland, and Austria. He also met with Greek coin collectors. PROFESSOR DODSON is a member of the faculty of the University of Illinois and a retired rear admiral of the U. S. Navy. His visit was a part of PRESIDENT EISENHOWER's People to People Program.

Are You in It?

Rotary World Photo Contest \$2,000 in Prizes

ROTARIANS and their wives and children all over the earth are keeping their cameras handy these days. They are on-the-ready to shoot the picture that might win them a prize in the Rotary World Photo Contest.

Are you in the Contest? It's open to almost all Rotarians and members of their families. It began August 1. It runs to July 1, 1960. It was fully explained in THE ROTARIAN for August and September, 1959. And—it offers 28 sizable cash prizes.

The Contest challenges you to picture Rotary and your country—and your entries, win or lose, will help form a reservoir of photos into which Rotary International will dip for years for the illustration of its publications and for the production of visual programs to be circulated among the Clubs. Thus you serve as you compete.

Plan now to enter. Talk up the Contest in your Club. And for more information and for entry blanks, write the Photo Contest Editor, Rotary International, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A.

Classes in the Contest—and Prizes

Grand Prize Winner will be a first-prize winner in Classes A, B, or C (best single picture or sequence in contest).....\$500

Class A—(1) "This Is Rotary . . . Club Service"—Color
First Prize.....\$100
Second Prize.....\$ 50
Third Prize.....\$ 25

Class A—(2) "This Is Rotary . . . Vocational Service"—Color
First Prize.....\$100
Second Prize.....\$ 50
Third Prize.....\$ 25

Class A—(3) "This Is Rotary . . . Community Service"—Color
First Prize.....\$100
Second Prize.....\$ 50
Third Prize.....\$ 25

Class A—(4) "This Is Rotary . . . International Service"—Color
First Prize.....\$100
Second Prize.....\$ 50
Third Prize.....\$ 25

Class B—(1) "This Is Rotary . . . Club Service"—Black and White
First Prize.....\$100
Second Prize.....\$ 50
Third Prize.....\$ 25

Class B—(2) "This Is Rotary . . . Vocational Service"—Black and White
First Prize.....\$100
Second Prize.....\$ 50
Third Prize.....\$ 25

Class B—(3) "This Is Rotary . . . Community Service"—Black and White
First Prize.....\$100
Second Prize.....\$ 50
Third Prize.....\$ 25

Class B—(4) "This Is Rotary . . . International Service"—Black and White
First Prize.....\$100
Second Prize.....\$ 50
Third Prize.....\$ 25

Class C—"This Is My Country"—35 mm—Color
First Prize.....\$100
Second Prize.....\$ 50
Third Prize.....\$ 25

The CONTEST RULES

Who May Enter?

All Rotarians, their wives, sons, and daughters (excepting persons and members of their families employed by Rotary International or Rotary Clubs and excepting the judges of this contest and members of their families) are eligible.

What You Enter

In Class A you enter a color transparency or a color print or a sequence of either (not more than five in the sequence) which says "This is Rotary . . . Club Service, . . . or Vocational Service, . . . or Community Service, . . . or International Service."

The size of these color transparencies may be neither smaller than 35 mm. nor larger than 8 inches by 10 inches.

The size of these color prints may be neither smaller than 2 inches by 2 inches nor larger than 11 inches by 14 inches.

All 35-mm. entries in this class must be in cardboard mounts, the largest allowable mount being 2 inches by 2 inches.

All other transparencies and prints entered in this class must be mounted in or protected by cardboard.

In Class B you enter a black and white print or a sequence of not more than five black and white prints which says "This is Rotary . . . Club Service, . . . or Vocational Service, . . . or Community Service, . . . or International Service."

The size of these black and white prints may not be smaller than 5 inches by 7 inches nor larger than 11 inches by 14 inches.

In Class C you enter only 35-mm. transparencies mounted in 2-inch by 2-inch cardboard mounts, a single transparency constituting an entry. With it you endeavor to depict an aspect of the life and backgrounds of your country. Certainly you may use human interest.

In any class the entry must have been taken by the person making the entry.

How Many Times You May Enter

There is no limit on the number of entries you may make in any class or section of this contest.

When You Enter

The contest opened on August 1, 1959, and ends on July 1, 1960. Your entry must be received by the contest editor on or before the closing date.

How You Enter

You shoot your pictures, or choose them from the files of pictures you have taken. You attach to each entry an entry blank or a facsimile of this blank which you yourself make. You fill out this blank in every detail. You wrap the package as you wish and mail or ship it. (Entrants from outside the U.S.A. should mark their packages "Photo Contest Entry" to facilitate their passage through customs.) Carefully read entry blank and conditions it contains.

What about Previous Winners?

Photos which won prizes or honorable mention in previous photo contests sponsored by Rotary International through its official Magazine are not eligible in this Rotary World Photo Contest.

What about Ties?

In case of ties, duplicate prizes will be awarded.

What about Return of Entries?

All entries become the exclusive property of Rotary International. None will be returned. Whether your photos win or lose, Rotary International will consider them for use in various ways helpful to Rotary Clubs: as slide programs on Rotary backgrounds and Rotary services; covers and other features for *The Rotarian* and *Revista Rotaria*; illustrations for program papers and books; travelling exhibits; etc.

Who Will Judge—and How?

The judges, all Rotarians, will be named by the President of Rotary International and their decision will be final.

They will judge Class A and Class B on how well the entry does what it is intended to do—namely, picture "This is Rotary" in one of its four avenues of service.

They will judge Class C on the interest of the subject matter and the photographic excellence of the entry.

When Will the Winners Be Announced?

The decision of the judges will be announced in the February, 1961, issues of *The Rotarian* and *Revista Rotaria* and simultaneously in other publications of Rotary International.

Where to Send Your Entry

Address all entries to Photo Contest Editor, Rotary International, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A.

VISIT ROTARY CLUB MEETINGS AROUND THE WORLD

WORLD TOUR 74 Days. Japan, Formosa, Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore, Bali, Bangkok, India, Nepal, Kashmir, Egypt, LUXOR, Holy Land, Beirut, Istanbul, Greece. Next section leaves in March.

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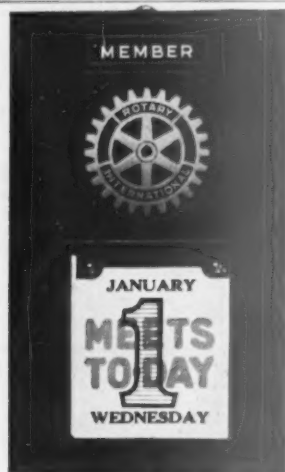
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River of Grass

[Continued from page 23]

fields by impounding and release when necessary. They would also become great wildlife refuges for fish and water fowl.

It is a tremendous and complicated undertaking, devised by the U. S. Engineers that was supposed to serve as a framework, subject to later modifications. In nine years the work has been begun but not finished. The work around the Lake seems to have been satisfactory to the Lake people, and to the great agricultural interests who now feel fairly safe from future disastrous floods. Some of the levees have been extended as far south as Dade County. There have been many complaints, such as the arguments of the people of Stuart that too much fresh water is still being dumped down the St. Lucie River, silting up the bays and destroying the salt-water fishing. The over-all plan has been able to do nothing as yet about salt encroachment in Dade County, which is now being checked, and it is hoped, permanently, by Dade County engineers. The Everglades National Park is still endangered by the loss of fresh water that the Stuart people see being squandered.

A new series of meetings with the U. S. Engineers has been held, however,

and it is hoped that as the enormous over-all project is continued, it can be improved and adapted to these local problems. The Everglades, therefore, the vast central river of grass, is still controlling the history and the future of all this country.

It is the fear of many people that the Everglades as they have been may eventually cease to exist. Certainly much may be changed, as it has been already. Great changes have come in just south of Okeechobee. But if in 100 years, as seems certain now, the rich soil is used up and the land has to be abandoned for cattle and farming, perhaps as year after year the heavy rains fall the saw grass will bristle again down the course of its ancient river. With all the dikes and canals of water control it may be that much land will be reclaimed farther west in Dade County in what is now Everglades and there will be houses and streets and service stations. But if the great water-conservation basins are maintained as it is hoped they will be and there is plenty of fresh water, there will be great natural wildlife areas just where the Everglades used to flow southwestward into the Ten Thousand Islands. And thanks to the Everglades National Park established in perpetuity there in the heart of south Florida, at least here the Everglades will exist as they have been, forever.

The New South

[Continued from page 40]

at least 30 percent of the country's total manufacturing capacity by 1965.

The last 40 years have also brought drastic population changes to the South. Half its people in 1920 belonged to farm families; in 1955 that ratio was one in six. Only nine out of 33 million were classified as "urban" in 1920; by 1955 the South was by Census definition more "urban" than "rural." The South's white population increased by 14 million from 1920 to 1955; nonwhite, less than 2 million.

Checks of population movements in recent years indicate that the region is gaining better-trained, better-educated people than it is losing through migration. The climate, the resources, the growth opportunities, and the recreational facilities all play a rôle. I listed 41 boys and girls in our home beat (township) who married during World War II or later. Nine had found their partners outside the South; seven in other Southern States. Of the other 25, almost none had found mates in our home community. Strikingly and rather typically, too, most of these young families, better educated than average,

have located somewhere in the South.

Wherever these newcomers or these native sons and daughters settle in this New South they find the challenge of continuing change. Having overthrown King Cotton, we now fight to keep from losing it as an invaluable cash crop. With our past rooted in agriculture, we now face the North's grave problem of how to raise good citizens in an urban environment.

Having helped the Negro to make more rapid material progress in 100 years than any other race has ever made before, we now must deal with the extremists in both races who think they can secure their goals by legislative fiat.

In 40 years we have wiped out hookworm, pellagra, typhoid fever, malaria, and infectious diarrhea; now we have urban stomach ulcers and urban heart disease.

We have virtually rehoused ourselves since 1935, either by building new homes or remodeling and modernizing the old. The air traveller over Dallas, Texas, sees 35,000 to 40,000 acres of new homes; all this was farmland in 1946. Similarly, the South has built contin-

uous communities almost unbroken for hundreds of miles along ribboned highways of concrete and asphalt. Yet we must face realistically the fact that our lowest income groups still need to be moved out of their cabins.

The game that disappeared from excessive clearing and overcropping is coming back amazingly—deer, mink, coon, quail: hundreds of thousands of ponds for fishing, irrigation, livestock water, and recreation can be found. Whereas a favorite week-end pastime 40 years ago was to "watch the cars go by," an equally stimulating pastime today is to "count the boats behind the cars." Our great challenge, then, is to conserve our water resources and avoid polluted streams and rivers.

Florida, ruined by boom-and-bust plus hurricanes in the '20s, now has to concern itself with the pains of the fastest-growing State (of a million or more people) in the nation.

THE city slicker who once made fun of his country cousin now seeks to get a farm or a ranch to bolster his social standing.

Educators and other civic leaders who concerned themselves for so many years about getting all children into school for nine months now worry about buildings to put all the children in and teachers to instruct them. College overflow has become the most serious school problem of all. Southern 4-H Clubs and "vo-ag" and home-economics classes now proudly enroll well over half the nation's total. The big problem is to hold a fair percentage of the finest for future farm leadership.

Withal our New South has many of the marks of the Old. For every "Tobacco Road" there are a thousand neighborhood and community churches lifting and strengthening the everyday lives of the people; for every Jeeter Lester there are multiplied thousands of informed, substantial citizens seeking to improve their homes, their communities, and their country. One Southern leader put it pointedly in saying,

"We are still ladies and gentlemen; We still believe in paying our debts; We are still the Bible Belt—and proud of it."

The South has too often been pictured as a land of magnolias and mint juleps, or of barefooted poverty and frustration and degradation. Far more thrilling and truthful is the story of the sincere men and women, the families and communities who held the South together in its years of tragedy and are now leading it forward as we gain back the years that the locust and the palmer worm have eaten. These are the folks who will settle the important issues of today and tomorrow. They will continue to set the pace of the New South that lies ahead.

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The 5 ft. Portable No. DF-5-50 Checker accommodates 50 people, goes wherever needed on large ball-bearing-swivel casters. Answers the wraps problem in vestibules or for meetings, dinners, etc. Efficient, sanitary, fireproof and quality built for lifetime service of welded, heavy gauge steel with square tubular columns.

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Your Letters

[Continued from page 4]

overseas sponsorship of high-school students through the AFS and other agencies.

The Rotary Club of International Falls, Minnesota, is sponsoring a Norwegian high-school senior for the 1959-60 school year. She is Wenche Andersen, of Kristiansand, Norway, an 18-year-old girl brought to the U.S.A. under AFS auspices. During her year at Falls high school she will live with the family of Fred Boeckh, a Rotarian of International Falls.

—FRED M. HILDEN, *Rotarian*
Timber Buyer
International Falls, Minnesota

Action Follows Talk

As I perused the many interesting articles in the "International Student Issue" [THE ROTARIAN for October], I recalled a talk which I made before the Rotary Club of Nairobi, Kenya, while on a recent trip to East Africa. I stressed the great job that the Experiment in International Living, for example, was doing in bringing about a better understanding between nations, and I stressed the advantages of the American youth visiting such a continent as Africa. My own son made such a trip during a college vacation five years ago and came back to the U.S.A. a great booster.

Recently a letter was received from E. A. Ruben, Chairman of the International Service Committee of the Rotary Club of Nairobi, from which I quote a paragraph or two:

I have been requested to ascertain whether there are any young men, preferably sons of Rotarians, who contemplate visiting Kenya. Rotarians here would try to offer them some hospitality, and also arrange accommodations as economically as possible, and, in fact, generally make their visit to East Africa pleasant and interesting.

The idea is that it is hoped this would lead to reciprocity and that is, perhaps there may be sons of East African Rotarians who may have sufficient funds to pay their fares to the U.S.A., but not have enough money or foreign currency to cover expensive hotel accommodations, etc.

—VICTOR A. BENNETT
Owner, Advertising Agency
New York, New York

Small Business Asks Fair Chance

When Merrylye Stanley Rukeyser talks about small business and says, "Let it alone; it's doing fine!" it shows that he is not acquainted with what's happening with small business today. [See *Small Business: How to Help It*, the symposium-of-the-month for September.]

I am speaking of the marketing end with which I am familiar, and not the manufacturing end. We know small businessmen are the backbone of the nation. They are the ones you will find at Rotary meetings; they are the ones

who are doing the work on all community drives. It is true that the small businessman has certain freedoms and advantages not found anywhere else. All they are asking is a fair chance to compete in the market place. However, the jungle method being practiced by big business today is eliminating him very rapidly, as brought out in the article by Senator Paul H. Douglas. Oil companies are selling direct to the customer at lower prices than they are selling to their dealers; tire companies are selling tires direct, as was brought out at the recent Congressional investigations, 25 to 35 percent below dealers' cost; and automobile manufacturers are selling cars to fleet buyers at less than they are selling to their dealers, and yet the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is advocating that big business should have the opportunity to come in and sell direct to our customers at a lower price than they sell to small business, dealers, and jobbers.

It will hurt everybody if we have to have Government control to eliminate this, but let's hope big business returns to a sane marketing program. This type of selling does nothing to build up a community—in fact, it causes an undue burden on small business by not helping to pay the taxes to maintain the city, county, and State governments, or to build and maintain our school system. If they can send in their salesmen and sell direct, the States, cities, and counties should have the privilege to tax their income to offset their losses.

—M. J. KNIGHT, *Rotarian*
Oil Jobber
Laramie, Wyoming

A King Presents a Charter

Each month a list of new Clubs admitted to the Rotary family is presented in *The Clubs . . . in Action* [see page 48 of this issue]. I well realize that a report cannot be given on each charter presentation because of spatial limitations of our Magazine, but I do think a report on the presentation of the charter to the Rotary Club of Kathmandu, Nepal, will be considered "news for our Magazine."

It was, I believe, the first time in the history of Rotary that a King presented a charter to a new Rotary Club. His Majesty the King of Nepal and Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Nepal, His Majesty's brother and his wife, were graciously pleased to attend this historic and memorable meeting in their kingdom. The Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, and the Chief Justice of Nepal were also present. At the request of Past District Governor Raj Kishore Prasad, of Patna, India, His Majesty presented the charter to Club President General Kiran Shamsere. Rotarian Prasad, on behalf of

1958-59 District Governor Behram H. Engineer, presented His Majesty with a copy of *Rotary—Fifty Years of Rotary Service*.

The meeting, which terminated with the singing of Nepal's national anthem, was most successful from every point of view.

—M. M. PANDIT, *Rotarian*
Investment Banker
Patna, India

A Poem of Tribute

The following jingle was inspired by Emma Michael Reynolds' *No Women in Rotary?* [THE ROTARIAN for June] and is dedicated to all Rotary women everywhere:

ROTARY ANN
Rotary Ann, my dearest Ann,
To you our love unstinted,
You are a force behind the wheel,
Although it's oft just hinted.

Where ere we be on land or sea,
From Spain to far Australia,
With Gioconda's smile you shape our style,
Sweet mentor interalia.

And so my Ann, my gentle Ann,
Though from meetings you're excluded,
There oft when we declare our views,
They're only yours extruded.

For this and that and other things,
To you our love unstinted,
We guess you really know these facts,
Acknowledged now they're printed.

—HERBERT L. WATSON, *Rotarian*
Electrical Engineer
Heidelberg, Australia

Educational-Television Footnote

The recent commentaries on educational television in THE ROTARIAN [TV—Answer to the Teacher Shortage, by Paul Martin, July issue, and Television—Cure-All or Professional Tool?, by Charles Kranz, September issue] call for additional clarification from successful television school practicalities.

For the fourth year the Chicago Board of Education, through its Chicago City Junior College, has made available ten college courses on Chicago's non-commercial station WTTW, Channel 11.

So far advanced is this television college service that the Federal Government, through its Veterans Administration, this year for the first time will grant financial benefits to G. I.'s who enroll. The State of Illinois has sim-



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NOVEMBER, 1959

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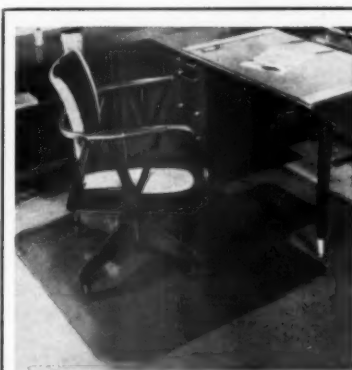
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Truly a distinctive symbol of Rotary affiliation. The ideal gift. Four-in-hands \$3.50 each. Bows \$2.50 each.

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Highly recognized the efficacy of educational television by granting to students status to permit the school to receive the customary State financial aid accorded to junior colleges. As a result, the Chicago Board of Education has cut by 40 percent its tuition charges for residents outside the city but within Illinois. One suburban high school has undertaken the lead and will pay tuition charges of its community students.

The broad educational-television movement is still in its infancy, but its influence is rapidly being felt in hundreds of communities.

—HERBERT B. MULFORD
Honorary Rotarian
Wilmette, Illinois

Philatelic Honors to Rotary

May I add a footnote to the report of the 1959 Convention of Rotary International [see *New York—A Hope for the Century*, *THE ROTARIAN* for August].

The slogan cancellation authorized by the U. S. Post Office Department publicizing the Convention [see page 22 of *THE ROTARIAN* for May] was the most extensively used of any previously authorized for use by the U.S.A. or any other country. It is estimated that the three post offices in New York City using the six die hubs cancelled more than 10 million pieces of first-class mail. The three stations utilizing the cancellations were the General Post Office, the Church Street Station Branch, and the Grand Central Station Branch. Each used two hubs and the pieces of mail can be identified by the numeral placed before or after the State letters "N. Y." designating the postal zone served by that branch. Thus there are six different items for collectors of the Rotary slogan cancellations to add to their collections from the 1959 Convention.

THE ROTARIAN has, from time to time, carried news of the Rotary-on-Stamps Unit of the American Topical Association. This Unit now has a world-wide

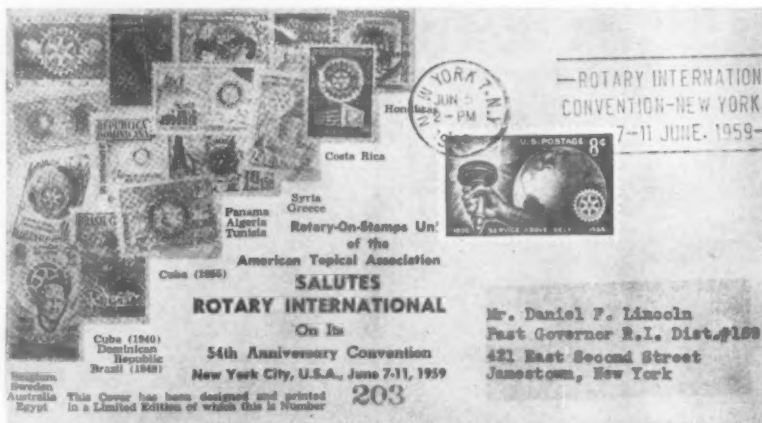
membership of more than 150 collectors, all of whom have the 1955 Rotary commemorative stamps of the world as their topical interest. One of the 1959 projects of this Unit was the issuance of a special salute to the New York Rotary Convention. This was in the form of a specially designed envelope featuring a montage of 15 of the foreign 1955 Rotary commemorative stamps [see cut]. The carrying postage for this envelope was the 8-cent 1955 United States Rotary stamp. All were cancelled with the New York slogan cancellation. Only 500 of these envelopes were issued and each was individually numbered. They were sold for 35 cents by the Rotary-on-Stamps Unit and a few may still be available from Merl G. Ringenberg, 612 Rock Spring Road, Bel Air, Maryland.

The recent American Topical Association Convention in New York featured a public exhibition of more than 300 frames. The winner of the grand award for the entire exhibition was Rotarian Dr. Joseph H. Kler, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, for his superb collection of Rotary commemoratives. The judges, a group of top international philatelists, lauded the presentation as one of the best ever shown at a topical exhibition. Many readers, I know, will recall the story of his hobby which appeared in *THE ROTARIAN* a year ago last February.

—DANIEL F. LINCOLN, Rotarian
Funeral Director
Jamestown, New York

Footnoting Youth Assembly

The Rotary World Youth Assembly [THE ROTARIAN for October] built many "bridges of friendship," bridges dear to the heart of Rotary's President, Harold T. Thomas. If we were to thank everyone who participated in the Assembly, it would require columns of space in the Magazine. We would surely include the Prime Minister of Canada, the Minister of the Crown, the Ambassador from the United States to Canada, the High Com-



A montage of commemoratives: a salute to Rotary's 1959 Convention (see letter).

THE ROTARIAN

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YOU NEED THE LATEST FACTS. Your son's future is too important to trust hearsay or isolated past experience. World conditions have changed drastically since World War II—and the Army has changed along with them. That's why you need reliable, up-to-date information in order to give your son the kind of advice he deserves.



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R-11-59

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HOW ABOUT EXTRA COPIES? Please order additional free copies for friends with teen-age sons—or for distribution through your community service organization. There's no obligation, of course.

missioner from Ceylon, the Lieutenant Governors and the Premiers of our Atlantic Provinces, the Mayors and other dignitaries of our many cities and towns, all of whom took a personal part in the Assembly.

Naturally, space didn't permit, in the article, reference to the contributions made to the Assembly by the professors from the University of New Brunswick at Fredericton and Dalhousie University at Halifax and the Supreme Court Judges of Prince Edward Island who arranged seminars on Commonwealth history and Canadian history, literature, geology, foreign policy, and other topics; and by our Canadian Senator who lectured on our French Acadian heritage.

If space would have permitted in the October issue, I know that reference would have been made to the fact that Rotarians in Saint John, Halifax, Charlottetown, and Fredericton hosted delegates in their homes; that Rotarians from many Clubs provided transportation and arranged the "en route dinners" in Kentville, Pictou, and Moncton; that Clubs in Newfoundland and the State of Maine sponsored special dinners in Saint John; that members of families also gave time and effort to make our student guests welcome. Our

files on this project are open to any Rotarians interested in sponsoring a similar event.

These guests taught us and each other the art of understanding and fellowship. The delegate from Ecuador, Jaime Bejarano, summed it all up when he said, "Thanks for the hope and love that all of you have planted in my heart."

—DUNCAN M. WATHEN, Rotarian
Ocean Shipper
Saint John, N. B., Canada

Club Bulletin—Rotary Educator

Permit me to compliment the Editors for presenting the article *The Club Bulletin*, the September "installment" of *Bedrock Rotary*.

I believe that we are overlooking a greater use of the Club bulletin in not giving heretofore such prominence as has been given in the article in *THE ROTARIAN*. Here in the Rotary Club of Poplar Bluff we feel that our bulletin has not only enhanced the prestige of our Club locally, but also in so doing it has brought about greater interest and enthusiasm in other service clubs. For this we are not boastful, merely proud in the thought that we are encouraging the education in Rotary of members.

I believe the bulletin should be given

first preference in making up the District Conference agenda. At our last Conference there were perhaps half a dozen bulletin editors present. It seems to me that *every* President should be encouraged to attend with his Club-bulletin editor.

—K. QUINN LEWIS, Rotarian
President, Advertising Agency
Poplar Bluff, Missouri

Re: 1959 Convention Hosting

Readers may have wondered about the success of the hosting program of the 250 Rotary Clubs within a 150-mile radius of New York City following Rotary's Convention last June [see *Manhattan Bound?*, *THE ROTARIAN* for April].

We were able to arrange visits in Rotarian homes for some 300 Rotarians and their wives in more than 150 homes for the four-day period. These Rotarians came from more than 30 countries. They were hosted in homes as far away as Connecticut and Pennsylvania; the Rotary Club of Utica, New York, took six or seven. Utica is about 250 miles from New York.

A great deal of credit goes to those Clubs and Districts adjacent to New York City which not only helped set up the "hosts," but also gave financial support to the projects. Special credit

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This "Where to Stay" directory section has been developed as a service to Rotarians so that they may stop at the better hotels, motels, and resorts. Write or wire them directly for further information and reservations. In doing so, please mention THE ROTARIAN.

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WESTMINSTER—HOTEL RUBENS. Buckingham Palace Rd. Entirely modernized, nearly all bedrooms with private baths. Westminster Rotary Club meets 1:00 Thursday.

HAWAII

WAIKIKI—WHITE SANDS Apartment-Hotel. All new Hawaiian decor. Pool, lanai, kitchen. Near beach and shops. Donald "Don" West, 426 Nohu, Honolulu 15.

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MONTERREY—GRAN HOTEL ANCIRA. Famous the world over. Traditional hospitality. 220 rooms. Air-conditioned. Rotary headquarters. Arturo Torraladrama, Gen. Mgr.

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Family Suites

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MIAMI—COLUMBUS HOTEL. Bayfront rooms & suites. 2 restaurants. 2 bars. Air-cond. & airline term. Arthur Feenan, Mgr. Rotary Club meets Thurs., 12:15.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA—DINKLER PLAZA HOTEL. 600 rooms of solid comfort in the downtown section. A Dinkler Hotel. George Fowler, V.P. and Mgr. Moderate rates. RM Mon., 12:30

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America's earliest Rotary Club.

Rotary Luncheon on Tuesday, 12:10

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THE ROTARIAN

1600 Ridge Avenue

Evanston, Illinois

should go to the District Governors in office at that time, to the interpreters who worked at the Convention booth, and to the following District Committee members: Nick G. Van Stavaren and Past District Governors William C. Fiedler, Vernon Hampton, William F. Hayes, Hugo Mellon, Charles M. Schmidt, and J. Lewis Unsworth.

This hosting project could be worked at every Rotary Convention. I believe this is the first organized hosting project of its kind. It proved that individuals and Clubs within 100 miles of a Convention city can put the fourth avenue of Rotary's Object into action and really build "bridges of friendship" rather than just talk about them.

—GEORGE G. FELT, Rotarian
President, Advertising Agency
East Orange, New Jersey

Eds. Note: Adman George Felt is modest. When he was Governor of District 747 in 1957-58, he led in setting up a home-hosting plan for Rotary people from outside the U.S.A. passing through the U. S. East en route to Rotary's 1958 Convention in Dallas. The 1959 plan on which George reports was built on this experience and in it George himself played a key role.

Flanders Field Sequel

A year ago you published in connection with an article titled *In Flanders Fields*, by Evan Charles, the famed poem *In Flanders Fields*, by John McCrea.

Perhaps readers of THE ROTARIAN may not be acquainted with *The Aftermath*, a poem by Ruth B. Moody-Gaard as a sequel to *In Flanders Fields*. "Aftermath," according to Webster, is defined as "a second mowing of grass from the same land in the same season." It appeared in *Destiny of America Broadcaster*. I feel it is as timely and meaningful as it was when it was written in 1940, when as a result of international plots and intrigue World War II began.

Here is the poem:

THE AFTERMATH

'Tis well that poppies grow above your sleep;
For poppies hold within their potent breath
The power to sink you in a slumber deep;
Else you might wake, and hear the guns of death
Booming their savage threat across the plain,
And you would rise, as in a dream of pain—
Shouting, as in one voice, "We died in vain!"
'Til round the earth would echo that refrain:
"In vain—in vain—in vain!"
'Tis well that poppies bloom upon your grave;
You slumber soundly—thinking you did well—
Nor hear the Leaders and the War Lords rave
And set in motion all the works of Hell;
'Tis well you cannot see the great parade—
Your youthful sons in uniform arrayed—
Else you might thunder, "We have been betrayed—
The war to end all wars, we fought and won,
That earth forever might with strife be done."
And echo come from every hill and glade—
"Betrayed—betrayed—betrayed."

—THOS. R. MILLER, Rotarian
Insurance Underwriter
Florence, South Carolina

THE ROTARIAN



Rotary on the World News Front

DOES your Rotary Club help to keep its aims and accomplishments and the program of Rotary world-wide before the eyes and ears of the general public?

Through radio and television stations and newspapers and magazines around the world, the program of service which links your Rotary Club with some 10,000 others is becoming better known, and is thus winning wider support from families, schools, churches, businesses, and professions.

—Readers of the *Straits Echo* in Penang, Federation of Malaya, recently saw the five-column heading "Rotary International President's Call: Help Build Bridges of Friendship." The article that followed featured an address delivered by Luang Sitsayamkan, Governor of District 330, when he visited the Rotary Club of Penang.

—Following Rotary's 1959 Convention in New York City, *Time*, the weekly news magazine with a circulation of 2,344,000, presented a feature story on the Convention, calling Rotary "the world's most prestigious service club."

—In the *Canadian Almanac*, *Encyclopaedia Britannica Book of the Year*, *International Yearbook*, and other reference volumes is information on Rotary, its world-wide growth, its aims, and accomplishments.

—To mark Rotary's 54th anniversary, a television program in Dhonburi, Thailand, featured an interview on Rotary with Arun S. Watana, Secretary, now President, of the Rotary Club of Dhonburi.

The preceding examples afford a glimpse of the many ways that the in-

fluence of Rotary is broadened in Rotary communities and extended to other communities that have no Rotary Clubs. In many countries Clubs highlight special Rotary occasions, such as a District Conference or a charter night, by arranging radio broadcasts, television programs, and the publication of "Rotary editions" of local newspapers.

A recent all-Rotary newspaper supplement was a 16-page edition published by *The Pakistan Observer* in Dacca, Pakistan. Its double purpose was to



spotlight the charter presentation of a new Rotary Club in Mymensingh, East Pakistan, and to mark the opening of Rotary's 50th international Convention in New York. Its major articles included a history of Rotary and an appraisal of it.

Another opportunity to disseminate Rotary information world-wide comes with the awarding of Rotary Foundation Fellowships, the grants for the 1959-60 class having been made to 130 young men and women in 35 countries. Announcement of the awards is released to news sources around the globe by Rotary's Central Office.

Additional publicity for Fellowship award winners and the Rotary Foundation Fellowship program is obtained locally by the sponsoring Rotary Clubs. Following announcement of the awards,

these Clubs arrange radio interviews for the winners and cooperate with local newspapers in presenting special articles on the Fellowship program. Also, local newspapers announce the departure of the students on their overseas journeys.

Other events Rotary Clubs use as "news pegs" for local publicity include a visit by the President of Rotary International, the appointment of a Club member to an international Committee, the departure of Rotarians and their families for an international Convention, and the completion of an outstanding Community Service project.

It has been said that the best method of publicizing Rotary is for Rotary Clubs and their members to express Rotary ideals through action. Then all that needs to be done is to keep the general public informed about the Club's program of service in the four



avenues of Rotary endeavor. In their efforts to keep the public informed, Rotary Clubs include news relating to the program of Rotary world-wide.

As part of his program to "build bridges of friendship," President Harold T. Thomas recommends to Rotarians the surmounting of gaps "between you and your fellow citizens in your community, and between you and your fellowmen around the world." An effective public-information program helps to build these bridges.



Bedrock Rotary

The Rotarian, young or old, who seeks to know Rotary well will find its fundamentals in the Constitutional documents, in Convention Resolutions, in the decisions of its administrative leadership, and in other expressions of its principles, traditions, and usages. To deepen his understanding and appreciation of this "bedrock Rotary," this department treats one or more of these basic matters each month.—The Editors.

At Your Leisure

Hobbies, sports, adventure—how Rotarians relax.

THIS month's hobbyists have a lot in common, both being fanciers of the same vintage product. One of them is ROTARIAN JACK A. FROST, an electrical contractor of Detroit, Michigan. His hobby is described by HARRY M. IRWIN, a fellow Rotary Club member.

MY FRIEND Jack Frost—yes, he takes a lot of good-natured kidding about his name—doesn't go about painting fernlike designs on windowpanes as a hobby. Instead, he collects old automobiles. He lives on a 76-acre fruit farm near Washington, Michigan, and keeps his prized motorcars in a wood-paneled, tile-floored barn that used to be an apple-storage shed.

Jack's interest in autos goes back to his boyhood on a Michigan farm. "Cars used to go racing down our road," he recalls, "at speeds of 15 to 20 miles an hour. They raised an awful ruckus and killed many of our chickens, but I loved to watch them go by."

It wasn't until 1950, however, that the old-motorcar virus got under Jack's skin. He wanted to buy a 1923 Model T Ford for a sentimental reason. That was the kind of car he drove on a 16-week honeymoon trip in the Western regions of Canada and the U.S.A. in 1924. He carried at least three spare tires and extra cans of gas, oil, and water.

With his memories of the trip spurring him on, Jack spent a year searching for a duplicate of his honeymoon roadster. He found just what he wanted in Cohocton, New York, and had it trucked back to his home. "She was in

beautiful shape, too," Jack proudly says.

Now, nearly ten years later, the Frost collection of early-model automobiles includes, besides the 1923 Ford Roadster, a 1902 Schacht, a 1908 Brush, a 1912 Metz, a 1915 Ford, a 1933 Rolls Royce Phantom II Continental, and a 1922 "Silver Ghost" model Rolls Royce. This last motorcar takes top rating in the collection and its acquisition took a lot of doing.

Jack discovered this prize while touring England in 1957, but it was only the chassis that he came upon. It was standing on blocks and had never been used. Jack bought it and then began searching for the particular body to fit it. He found it—an open-type Brewster body—and then had it installed on the chassis. After a complete check by the Rolls Royce company, he was given a 36-month guarantee, the same given by the company on new cars.

On Detroit streets and on roads leading to his farm home, Jack Frost is a familiar figure behind the wheel of his "Silver Ghost." He drives it to his electrical-contracting plant everyday, and also keeps the motor in tip-top shape by working on it himself. "You shouldn't be able to hear her idle from ten feet away," he tells admirers of the sleek automobile.

A big event on the calendar of the Rotary Club of Detroit is our annual outing at Jack's farm. He invites us for a day of horseshoe pitching, nail pounding, wood sawing, soft-ball playing, a roast-beef-and-fresh-corn dinner, and plenty of fellowship.



Top-ranked vehicle in Rotarian Frost's collection is this 1922 Rolls Royce "Silver Ghost." He is shown entering this prized model on his Michigan fruit farm.

And sometime during the outing we all look at Jack's automobiles. He's mighty proud of them.

ANOTHER collector of antique automobiles is ROTARIAN WALTER GOODMAN, head of a restaurant chain in Chicago, Illinois. The following story about his hobby is his own.

A QUESTION I am often asked about my early-day automobiles is "Where do you find them?" My answer is usually "In the oddest places imaginable." A 1909 Buick I have was discovered on the second floor of a defunct automobile agency in Wisconsin. Its location posed a problem because the elevator had been sold and removed from the building.

Another of my autos, a Model T



This two-cylinder high-wheeled 1902 Schacht is also in Jack Frost's garage.

Ford, stood in a California chicken yard for 30 years before I came upon it. The body was rotten, but the motor was worth rebuilding. So I replaced the body and had the motor restored by an elderly man whose work on the engine added zest to what proved to be the final weeks of his life.

So it helps, you see, to have the instincts of a bird dog when you are searching for a particular model and make. Back yards, farms, garages of old estates, small towns—these are places where the searcher for antique automobiles often finds his heart's desire. And the moment of discovery is always a thrilling one.

Another question often asked me is about the cost of collecting antique motorcars. "But isn't it a terribly expensive hobby?" these questioners say. When I tell them that it isn't, they often seem not to understand. Then I confound them further by telling them that instead of costing the hobbyist money, an antique car, after its complete restoration, can be sold and its original cost recovered.

The work of restoring an early-day model constitutes for me the most pleasurable aspect of this hobby. The aim is to put the vehicle back into its



Restoring this 1913 Ford is a labor of love for Rotarian Walter Goodman. He first strips the car down to the frame.

original condition from the standpoints of appearance and operation. This means that new parts must be identical with originals, new tires must be the same size as the first ones, and so on.

To do a good restoration job requires contact with makers of old auto parts throughout the U.S.A. If, for example, a Model T Ford is being restored, the Ford Motor Company is not the source of needed parts. However, there are manufacturers of such parts, just as there are companies that make brass headlamps, floor mats, tires, and other equipment for the Model T Fords.

The first step in restoring an old automobile is to remove every part that is removable. In other words, strip the car right down to its frame. Then the engine is completely taken apart for a thorough overhauling. When it is being disassembled, the parts must be kept in some kind of order to facilitate the job of putting the engine together again.

Right now I am at work restoring a 1913 Ford roadster. It is a labor of love. When the job is finished, it will have entailed replacement or repair of almost every movable part. So the parts won't get mixed up during the disassembly stage, I keep them in coffee cans in my garage. Though I have no equipment for making metal parts, I do have a powered woodworking shop.

All this do-it-yourself work bears upon the cost of the hobby. It keeps the expense of restoring an auto within reasonable limits, and enables the hobbyist to give something of himself to his avocation. Occasionally, I get help from friends who are old-car enthusiasts, and this I welcome on major restoring jobs because it takes one man working alone hundreds of hours to do everything.

In addition to the pleasure of rebuilding a vintage-model motorcar, there is the joy of getting it out on the highway on trips with other vintage-model owners. I belong to the Model T Ford Club and served as its president for

1957. These "T-Boners," as members are called, belong to an international organization with chapters throughout the U.S.A. and in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Sweden, and other countries. The club publishes a bimonthly magazine called the *Model T Times* for its 1,000 members.

Other antique-car clubs include the Horseless Carriage Club founded in 1937 and the Antique Automobile Club of America founded in 1935.

In a rented barn I keep my nine autos, among them a 1919 Patterson, a '37 Pierce Arrow, and an American La France fire truck. I seldom bid on old cars, though there are several I would like to own. A Dusenbergs, for one. It is a splendid car of speed and power. A Stutz Bearcat and a Mercer Racer are others I'd like in my barn someday.

I am also interested in antique-car parts, such as the gas-type headlamps used on Model T Fords and other early cars. If such equipment is gathering dust in your garage, drop me a line about it at 9654 North Karlov, Skokie, Illinois. Maybe it will fill a need of mine.

What's Your Hobby?

Want your hobby listed? If so, just drop THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM a line—If you are a Rotarian or a Rotarian's wife or child. If the Groom asks your patience. His only requests: (1) that you acknowledge correspondence which may result and (2) that you give the name of the Rotary Club of your affiliation.

Rotary Golden Anniversary Stamps: A. D. Fristoe (collects Rotary Golden Anniversary stamps for countries outside U.S.A.; will exchange), P. O. Box 88, Siloam Springs, Ark., U.S.A.

Stamps; Match-Book Covers: Richard B. Wall, Jr. (11-year-old son of Rotarian—collects stamps and match-book covers; wishes pen friends with similar interests), 36 Ash St., North Attleboro, Mass., U.S.A.

International Reply Coupons: Tom Hirschinger (son of Rotarian—collects reply coupons; will give stamps and first-day covers in exchange), 186 Freeport Rd., New Kensington, Pa., U.S.A.

Stamps: A. I. Lomas (collects stamps; will exchange for Canadian stamps in current use), 76 Bloomingdale Terrace, Halifax, N. S., Canada.

Pen Pals: The following have indicated interest in having pen friends:

Milagros L. Royeca (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—likes drawing, stamp and postcard collecting, piano, singing), Lagao, Gen. Santos, Cotabato, The Philippines.

Elena L. Royeca (11-year-old daughter of Rotarian—likes singing, dancing, piano, cooking, collecting stamps), Lagao, Gen. Santos, Cotabato, The Philippines.

Aurora A. Royeca (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—enjoys dancing, outdoor sports, collecting stamps), Lagao, Gen. Santos, Cotabato, The Philippines.

Murry Spector (14-year-old son of Rotarian—interests include postcards, swimming, drawing, stamp collecting), 121 N. Lave St., Appleton, Wis., U.S.A.

Jill Doherty (17-year-old daughter of Rotarian—interests include music, reading, sports), 20 Queen St., Thames, New Zealand.

Sandy Harwood (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—likes sports, cheer leading, dancing, popular music), 408 N. Third St., Burr Oak, Mich., U.S.A.

Christine Wren (8-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wants pen pals her age outside U.S.A.; likes art, ballet, reading, stamps), 437 30th St. N. W., Canton 9, Ohio, U.S.A.

Trisha Wren (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—desires pen pals outside U.S.A.; preferably from England; enjoys the flute, reading, stamps, ballet, athletics), 437 30th St. N. W., Canton 9, Ohio, U.S.A.

—THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM

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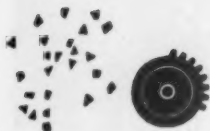
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STRIPPED GEARS

My Favorite Story

Johnny's school report cards had been far from satisfactory. One day one arrived a little worse even than those which had preceded it, and Johnny's father announced that it would be a subject for discussion after dinner.

When the time came, the father appeared with the card in hand and, after reviewing it once more, said, "Well, Johnny, how do you account for such a miserable showing in your school-work?"

"I'm sure I don't know," answered Johnny. "I'm putting it squarely up to you. What do you think it is? Heredity or environment?"

WALTER D. HEAD, Past President
Rotary International
Teaneck, New Jersey

THE ROTARIAN will pay \$5 to Rotarians or their wives for favorite stories. Send them to *Stripped Gears*, THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

No Shortcut

Some people don't have much to say.
Not much to talk about—
The trouble is we have to wait
Too long to find it out.

—LEONARD K. SCHIFF

Creature Colloquialisms

Ever stop to consider how many colloquial expressions refer to animal life? Can you fill in the name of the creature in each of the following familiar expressions?

1. The ----- share.
2. --- tired.
3. Hungry as a ---.
4. Stubborn as a ---.
5. An experimental -----.
6. Stupid as an ---.
7. --- or --- stock market.
8. Proud as a -----.
9. Memory like an -----.
10. Strong as an --.
11. Take a --- nap.



"For your perfect record of 25 years without once being late for coffee break, lunch hour, or quitting time."

12. Sly as a ---.
13. Fat as a ---.
14. He had him --- tied.
15. Meek as a ---.
16. Graceful as a -----.
17. Cut out that ----- business.
18. Run like a scared ---.
19. Wise as an ---.
20. Got a --- in my throat.

This quiz was submitted by Helen Houston Boileau, wife of a Pomona, California, Rotarian.

The answer to this quiz will be found below.

Driver's Delirium

What greater joy
Could there possibly be
Than finding a meter
With time for FREE?!

—VIVIAN G. GOULED

Hiker: "Can I catch the 6:45 if I cut through this field of yours?"

Farmer: "If my bull sees you, you might catch the 6:15."—*Rotary Bulletin*, PONTIAC, ILLINOIS.

Personnel director No. 1: "John Jones lists your firm as a reference."

Personnel director No. 2: "He worked for us one week, and we were satisfied."—*The Rotaremind*, KENT, OHIO.

Doctor: "You should not give your husband strong coffee. It excites him."

Wife: "You should see how excited he gets when I give him weak coffee."—*Rotary Bite*, CEDAR GROVE, LOUISIANA.

"Lucille, darling," said a prospective groom, "now that we're going to get married, you should give up your \$40-a-week job."

"Certainly, sweetheart," replied Lucille. "Of course I will."

"The way I figure it," the groom-to-be added, "you're gonna have to make at least \$60 a week."—*Aurorotarian*, AURORA, INDIANA.

An automobile is a machine with four wheels, a motor, and not quite enough seats, which enables people to get about with great rapidity and ease to places they never bothered going to before and where they'd just as soon not be now, because now that they're there there's no place to park.—*El Paso de Ratón*, RATON, NEW MEXICO.

Will power: the thing that makes you keep on dressing for church after the

Answer to Quiz

CREATURE COLLOQUIALISMS: 1. Lion's, 2. Don't, 3. Bear, 4. Mule, 5. Guinea pig, 6. Ass, 7. Bull or Oar, 8. Peacock, 9. Elephant, 10. Ox, 11. Cat, 12. Fox, 13. Pig, 14. Horse, 15. Lamb, 16. Gazelle, 17. Monkey, 18. Cat, 19. Owl, 20. Frog.

Printed in U.S.A.—W. F. Hall Printing Co.



"Remember the young fellow you said would go far as a cashier? We have just had him arrested in Alaska."

Sunday paper hits the front porch.—*The Wheel*, WINDSOR, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Most folks know the difference between right and wrong, but some get confused when they have to decide the difference between them.—*Spokes*, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Limerick Corner

The Fixer pays \$5 for the first four lines of an original limerick selected as the month's limerick-contest winner. Address him care of *The Rotarian Magazine*, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

This month's winner comes from Paul Favor, a New Bedford, Massachusetts, Rotarian. Closing date for last lines to complete it: January 15. The "ten best" entries will receive \$2.

TILL WE MEET

We once had a prexy named "Bill,"
Who replenished the Rotary till.
He fined every guest
And the members with zest,

WITTY-CISM

Here again is the bootbaited limerick presented in *The Rotarian* for July:

There once was a Rotarian gay
Who was present on each meeting day.
Asked to head a Committee,
He replied very witty,

Here are the "ten best" last lines:

"I feel like a June bride in May."
(Henry G. Jenkins, member of the Rotary Club of Arica, Chile.)

"Not being a horse I can't neigh."
(Herbert G. Kelly, member of the Rotary Club of Avoca, Iowa.)

"Ahl... not again. A job with no pay."
(Anthony Hassab, member of the Rotary Club of Boggabri, Australia.)

"Should have made up today far away."
(James T. Darrak, member of the Rotary Club of Vancouver, Washington.)

"I'll see what my Rotaryann has to say!"
(William Wirt, member of the Rotary Club of Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.)

"I'll do headwork, not footwork, hurry!"
(William L. Imes, honorary member of the Rotary Club of Dundee, New York.)

"To attend every day doesn't pay."
(Dennis J. Chiasson, member of the Rotary Club of Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, Canada.)

"George can do it a much better way."
(Arthur W. Anderson, member of the Rotary Club of Lexington, Nebraska.)

"I don't hear a word that you say."
(Fred R. Morrow, member of the Rotary Club of The Dalles, Oregon.)

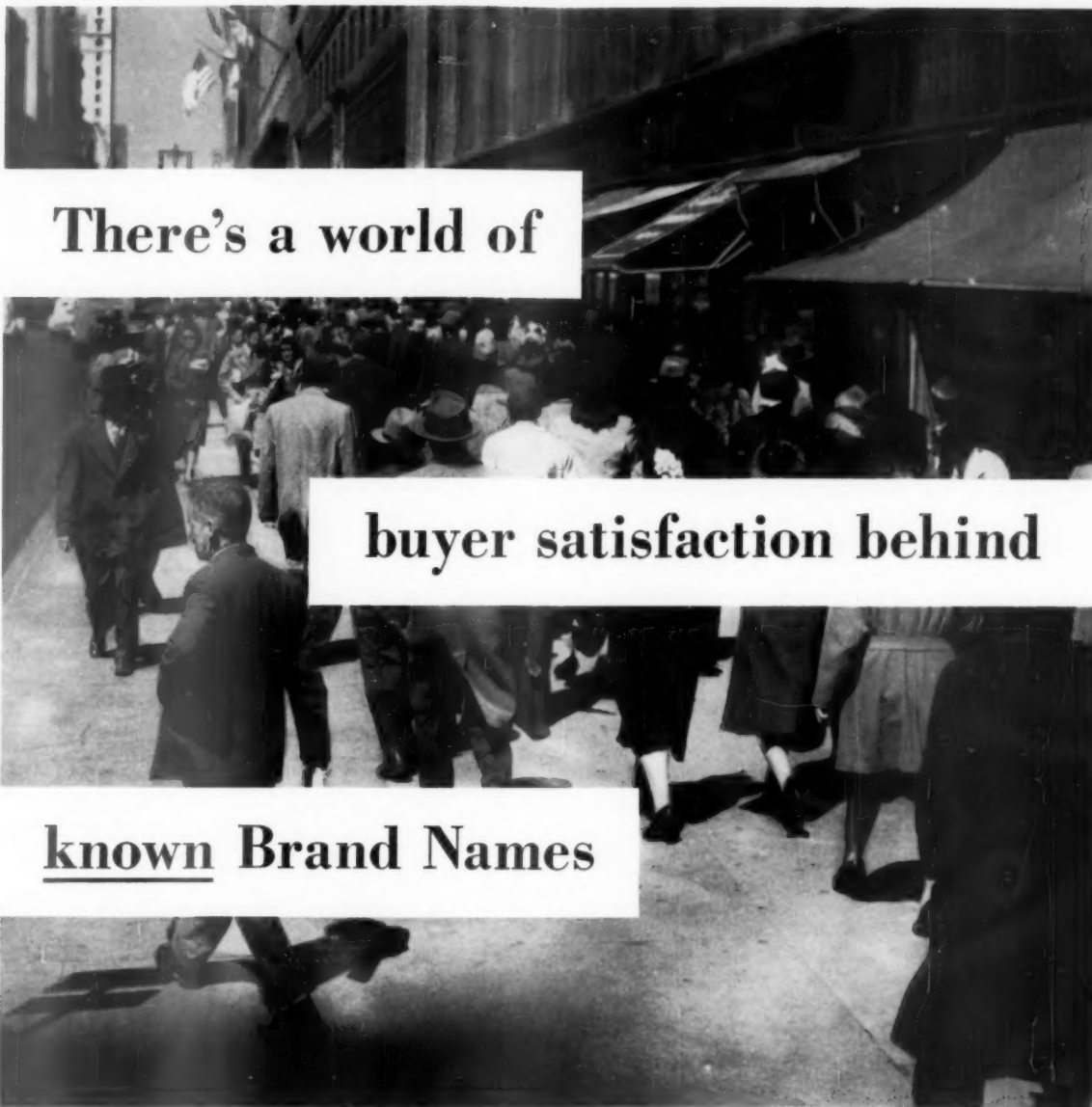
"Thanks, believe me, it's my holiday."
(Margaret Drake Elliott, daughter of a Breckenridge, Michigan, Rotarian.)

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SEE PAGE 3

*Find out
about the
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If you can't answer these questions, you're probably losing income right now that could be yours

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How to Retire on Real Estate Profits

If you've been thinking about real estate investments, Harian's big book "How to Retire on Real Estate Profits" shows how to go about it.

Remember, in all American history, there's never been a better place to put your money than into real estate. That's true especially now, as increased population and the big movement into suburbs is pushing up land values all over America. That's even more true if you want a better-than-usual income, for real estate can help you earn twice, even three times, as much as a "safe" stock could pay you (and much, much more than a savings bank would ever pay).

"How to Retire on Real Estate Profits" reveals the hidden values in the kinds of property that will pay you best, whether you want a safe rental investment or a speculation that could send your money soaring. It strips bare the hidden dangers in other property. It explores practically every kind of real estate, helping you always to find the best places for your money.

Can You Answer These Questions:

- What's the ONE real estate purchase that stands out above all others to make your income much, much bigger?
- What is the ONE BEST WAY to let real estate pay your way and live rent free in Florida or California?
- Do you know how to virtually guarantee your success with a motel? (Or is a trailer park a still better investment for you with much less work?)
- If you have only a little bit of money to invest, what are the BEST ways to put your money into real estate?
- Some people call certain real estate investments the "mutual funds of real estate." What are these? Do they really pay twice as much as the ordinary mutual funds?
- Do you know how to tell what a lot is really worth? Or how to profit—and really profit—from fixing up an abandoned farm? Or how to find a property that's worth much more than the asking price? Or how to sell your own home fast and at a good profit?

Nothing you do in real estate is ever going to cost you as little as \$2. Yet "How to Retire on Real Estate Profits" over and over again shows you how to get better-than-usual rental income and how to spot the real estate that could double in value—and it costs only \$2. So get your copy now.

WHERE TO RETIRE OR VACATION

... at what look like prewar prices—and where no one ever heard of nerves or worries

These Are America's Own Bargain Paradises

Norman Ford's new book *Off-the-Beaten-Path* names the really low-cost Florida retirement and vacationing towns, the best values in Texas, the Southwest, California, the South and East, Canada—and a dozen other areas which the crowds have not yet discovered.

Fabulous places like that undiscovered region where winters are as warm and sunny as Miami Beach's, yet costs can be two-thirds less. Or that island that looks like Hawaii yet is 2000 miles nearer (no expensive sea or air trips to get there!). Or those many other low-cost, exquisitely beautiful spots all over the United States and Canada which visitors in-a-hurry usually overlook (so costs are low and stay low).

Every page of *Off-the-Beaten-Path* opens a different kind of vacationing or retirement paradise which you can afford—places as glamorous as far off countries yet every one of them located right near at hand. Like these:

- France's only remaining outpost in this part of world—completely surrounded by Canadian territory... or a village more Scottish than Scotland... or aged Spanish hamlets right in our own U. S., where no one ever heard of nervous tension or the worries of modern day life.
- Resort villages where visitors come by the score, so you always meet new people... (but they never come by the thousands to raise prices or crowd you out).
- That remarkable town where a fee of 3c a day gives you an almost endless round of barbecues, musicals, concerts, picnics, pot luck suppers, smorgasbord dinners and a fine arts program. That southern island first discovered by millionaires who had all the world to roam in... and now their hideaways are open to anyone who knows where to find them.

You read of island paradises aplenty in the United States and Canada, of art colonies (artists search for picturesque locations where costs are low!), of areas with almost a perfect climate or with flowers on every side. Here are the real U.S.A.-brand Shangri-Las made for the man or woman who's had enough of crowds. Here, too, are unspoiled seashore villages, tropics-like islands, and dozens of other spots just about perfect for your retirement or vacation at some of the lowest prices you've heard of since the gone-for-ever prewar days. They're all in the United States and Canada, and for good measure you also read about the low-cost paradises in Hawaii, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

Off-the-Beaten-Path is a big book filled with facts that open the way to freedom from tension and a vacation or retirement you can really afford. About 100,000 words and plenty of pictures. Yet it costs only \$2.

BARGAIN PARADISES OF THE WORLD

Do you know where to find an island right near the U. S.—so nearly like Tabiti in appearance, beauty and color, even the natives say it was made from a rainbow? (And that costs here are so low you can not only reach it but also stay awhile for hardly more than you'll spend at a resort in the U. S.?)

Do you know where to find the world's best mountain hideaways or its most dazzling surf-washed coastal resorts, where even today you can live for a song?

Do you know where it costs less to spend awhile, the surroundings are pleasant, and the climate well high perfect in such places as Mexico, the West Indies and the world's other low cost wonderlands? Or which is the one spot world travelers call the most beautiful place on earth, where two can live in sheer luxury, with a retinue of servants, for only \$175 a month?

BARGAIN PARADISES OF THE WORLD, a big new book with about 70 photos and 4 maps proves that if you can afford a vacation in the U. S., the rest of the world is closer than you think. Author Norman D. Ford, honorary vice-president of the Globetrotters Club, shows that the American dollar is respected all over the world and buys a lot more than you'd give it credit for.

Yes, if you're planning to retire, this book shows that you can live for months on end in the world's wonderlands for hardly more than you'd spend for a few months at home or if you've dreamed of taking time out for a real rest, this book shows how you can afford it.

In any case, when it can cost as little as \$24.50 from the U. S. border to reach some of the world's Bargain Paradises, it's time you learned how much you can do on the money you've got. Send now for BARGAIN PARADISES OF THE WORLD. Price \$1.50. Use coupon to order.

**Mail to HARIAN PUBLICATIONS, 21 Duke St.
GREENLAWN (Long Island), N. Y.**

I have enclosed \$..... (cash, check, or money order). Please send me the books checked below. You will refund my money if I am not satisfied.

- ☐ Bargain Paradises of the World. \$1.50.
☐ How to Have Money to Retire On. \$2.
☐ How to Retire on Real Estate Profits. \$2.
☐ Off-the-Beaten-Path—these are America's own Bargain Paradises. \$2.
☐ Where to Retire on a Small Income. \$1.
☐ Special OFFER: All 5 books above (\$8.50 value) for \$6.

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City and State

